

^{APR 2 1946}
A WHITE RED SQUIRREL. By Frances Pitt

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday
APRIL 12, 1946

**PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH**

ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE



CHILDREN OF THE SPRING

H. D. Keilor

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

2/- per line (min. 3 lines). Box Fee 1/6.

AUCTIONS

ANTIQUE OR MODERN (advantageous to Executors, Trustees and Private Owners). Very **GOOD PRICES ASSURED** for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Pictures, Books, Porcelain, etc., at the weekly Auction Sales of **PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE**, 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (established 1796). (Sales of the above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty.) Tel.: MAYfair 2424. Ref. W.T.L. Auction announcements, *Daily Telegraph* every Monday. *The Times* every Tuesday.

H. R. HARMER, PHILATELIC AUCTIONEER AND VALUER
Established over 50 years
39-42, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1
will hold the following **STAMP AUCTIONS**—
APRIL 15, 16.—A very fine British Empire Sale.
APRIL 23, 30.—THE SIR ERNEST HOTSON'S
COLLECTION OF POSTER STAMPS OF THE
WORLD, THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE SIR
ERNEST HOTSON, K.C.S.I.
Catalogues available, as published, 3d. each, except
where otherwise stated, post paid.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, LTD. (Established in
1794) hold frequent Sales of Old
Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewellery, Old English
Furniture, Porcelain and Pottery, Glass, Objects
of Art, Engravings, Etchings, Colour Prints,
Pictures, Drawings, Postage Stamps, Books,
MSS., Old Violins, etc., at their Galleries, 72, New
Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 6622.

PERSONAL

ACTIVE SHARE wanted in Mixed Farm or
Estate, or post as Agent or Assistant, by man
experienced in mechanised farming, engineering,
building, office, administration; age 54: capital
available.—Box 43.

A PAINTING of your Dog is a lasting pleasure:
in oils, from photograph—Particulars, Box 509.

DIVAN ROOM, use kitchen, lounge, for short
stay visitors; comfortable house, 35 minutes
Baker Street. Young hostess; would guide,
escort London shops.—Box 46.

GOOD HOME wanted in country for holidays
for two well-behaved little girls ages 7 and 9.
Parents in India. At school in Shropshire.
Riding if possible. Good references.—Full particu-
lars from Box 50.

GOOD SHOOT required. Would be taken now
for a period of years if desired: 500 to 2,000
acres or larger. Agent or principals; highest
references given.—Full particulars to: **CLOSE
AND FRANCIS**, Solicitors, Sunningdale, Berks.

FOR SALE

A DENNIS 24 in. Motor Mower for prompt sale
on behalf of a client, £100.—Apply, **PHILLIPS
SON & NEALE**, Auction Rooms, 7, Blenheim
Street, New Bond Street, W.1. MAYfair 2424.

ANTIQUE PANELLING of great historical
interest. Large quantity of genuine 17th
century carved Oak Panelling. Magnificently
painted Oak Carved Fireplace. All in excellent
condition. May be examined on site. Price
£7,500.—Apply, Box 42.

ARTIST offers his **ETCHING**: Cotswolds,
Camden, Evesham, etc.; 2/-; ruins; each
unframed.—Write, **FRANCIS SMITH**, 24, Waverley
Road, Liverpool 23.

BATH SPONGES, best quality, fine honey-
combs. Large, medium, and small, 30s., 25s.,
15s.—Sent on approval.—Box 45.

BOOKS—Clapham's Foxes, 30s.; "Irish Bogs,"
Seigne, 10s.; "I Walked by Night," Hagard,
15s.; Haydn's Dates, Froissart's Chronicles,
Others 7s.—Write S., 92, London Road, Reading.

DENNIS 30-inch Motor Mower, excellent con-
dition, seen Brighton area.—Box 22, Tel.
Eastbourne 2840.

HAND-COLOURED MAPS for sale. Speed's
maps of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Oxfordshire
and Leicestershire; exact replicas of the rare
1610 issues (size 20 in. x 14 in.), beautifully
hand-coloured and embossed in gold; price
£5.5s. each (unframed). Also Sussex, by Norden
and Kip, 1637 (size 18 in. x 11 in.), price £2.10s.
Very decorative. Cash returned within seven
days if not approved. Advertiser established 30
years.—**EDGAR BACKUS**, 46, Cank Street,
Leicester.

HANDSOME Tudor Style Mahogany Side Table,
about 7 ft. by 2 ft., beautifully hand carved.
Accept £75.—48, The Grove, Edware 0532.

**HEADSTONES, RECURRENT STONES,
CROSSES, MEMORIAL TABLETS**, etc.,
designed by well-known Sculptors for erection in
any part. Incised Roman lettering. Sketch
designs prepared free. Illustrated Book on
Memorials, 5/- post free, or on loan from the
Secretary, **SCULPTURED MEMORIALS**, 67,
Ebury Street, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Sloane 6549.

JODHPUR BOOTS—**ALAN MCAFEE, LTD.**, 38
Dover Street, London, W.1. have a few dozen
pairs of Men's Brown Jodhpur Boots available
for immediate sale. Various sizes—new and
improved patterns.

LADY'S RIDING BOOTS, black, size 5½, with
trees, by Sparks Hall, excellent condition.
Offers over £8.—Box 47.

MEN'S RIDING BOOTS, brown, unwarmed, with
trees, fine hand-stitched new-war leather.
Bond Street make, fit 11½; foot values £25. What
offers? Lounge Suits, navy, grey pin-spot,
chest 40, inside leg 34, six Linen Dress Shirts
(hard and soft) 16 in. collar band, with 12 collars
and 8 ties, all brand new. White Flannel Shorts,
32 in. waist. Lady's Riding Breeches and Boots,
size 6.—Box 44.

NEWMARKET BOOTS. Beautifully made by
Army bootmakers. Absolutely new. (Size
about 6½-7½). £99/-. Further details on request.
—Box 467.

PERMIT-FREE TRACTOR TRAILER AXLES
complete: Twin Rubber Cushion Tyres, large
3 in. diam.; Timken Roller Bearings, grease-
contained hubs, 34-ton capacity. Surolog
Government stores.—Apply, **TALBOT PLOUGH
CO.**, Port Talbot, S. Wales.

PRINTED NOTEPAPER. Good quality papers
well printed in attractive styles. Samples
free.—W. J. CUMMINS, Dept. C.L., Stationer,
Newgate Street, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.

SIX PAIRS of fully fashioned pure silk stock-
ings, size 9 and 9½; offers.—Box 12.

GARDENING

COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN, Maidens on Type IX,
East Malling Root Stocks. Also James Grieve
and Bramley. Write for price list, cultural and
planting instructions.—**CLAYGATE ORCHARDS**,
Townsend Lane, Harpenden, Herts.

CUTHBERT'S GARDEN OFFERS. Gladioli,
direct from the famous Bulb Fields of Holland.
We are offering the very best of the giant, flowering
Dutch varieties. Really fine corms which will
provide enormous spikes of exquisite bloom.
A collection comprising 20 each of 5 of the most
choice sorts in the following colours: yellow, pink
and rose, red, salmon and orange, white and pale
yellow; 100 selected corms, each variety separately
labelled, 1/- half collection, 40/- Another
particularly recommended variety, *Acqua Laurentia*,
one of the largest flowering Gladioli, vivid orange,
50 corms 40/-. Carnations. Cuthbert's "Master
piece" collection of large flowering Border Varieties,
giving perfectly formed, exquisitely per-
fumed blooms. Consists of the following: *Titian*,
maroon; *Corot*, scarlet; *Murillo*, lavender;
Croquet, apricot; *Whistler*, mauve; *Gainsborough*, golden yellow; *Raphael*, yellow;
Van Dyck, lavender grey; *Rembrandt*, chocolate;
15 fine sturdy outdoor pot-grown plants, each
variety separately labelled for 22.6. Cut Flowers,
a selection of herbaceous plants, specially chosen
to provide masses of choice blooms from the early
summer until late autumn, 12 plants, all different
varieties, 15/- Russell Lupins, the very best, in
many new shades and two-colour effects, 9/- doz.
Orders under 20/- add 1/- carr. etc. Send for
your free copy of Cuthbert's Gardening Times.—
R. & G. CUTHBERT, 37, Goff's Oak, Herts. The
Nation's Nurserymen since 1797.

GARDEN NETS. Best selected, bird proof,
25 x 4 yds., 20/-; 25 x 6, 30/-; 25 x 8, 40/-; 50 x 4,
40/- carriage paid.—From W. GOULDLY, Kessing-
land, Lowestoft, Suffolk.

GLADIOLI, finest Dutch grown, in mixed or
named varieties, large corms, 10-12 cm.,
10/6 per doz. Extra large, 12-14 cm., 11/6 doz.
Polyanthus, a fine strain, extra selected, in vivid
colours, 5/6 per doz. 40-100. Alpines and Rock
Shrubs, dwarf evergreen Azaleas, etc. List on
application.—S. R. BRADSHAW, Golfstone,
Westward Ho, N. Devon.

HORSE SHORT STABLE MANURE, guaranteed
best quality, 10/- per cwt., 45/- 5 cwt. Man-
golds, 7/6 cwt., all carriage paid, satisfaction
guaranteed.—**SAVILLE'S**, Deepdale, Pottin, Bed-
fordshire.

IMPORTED DUTCH GLADIOLI. We are able to
offer you twenty varieties of very choice
Gladioli. These varieties were obtained during the
occupation of Holland, and have received the
highest awards at the great flower shows in that
country. Owing to the very short supply we would
advise you to place your orders now. Price list
will be forwarded on application.—**MAYFLOWER
GARDENS**, LTD., 54 Fulham High Street, S.W.6.

LYNORANIT. The Organic Soil Dressing
which supplies abundant humus to the soil.
Replaces Stable Manure and ensures the best
results from future applications of fertilisers in
the garden or on the farm. Large bag 10/6,
3 large bags for £1 10/-. Reduced prices for bulk
orders for farm purposes or large areas; prompt
delivery.—Further particulars from: **CORNISH
MANURES, LTD.**, Alexandra Dock, King's Lynn.

PEAT MOSS for Garden. Poultry, Horses,
35/- approx. 2 cwt. bale; 4 for 130/-, delivrd.—
H. F. BATTERSBY, Dormers Farm, Hurstmonceux.

LIVESTOCK

HUNT Terrier Bitch Pup wanted. Excellent
home.—MRS. W. SIMMONS, Gt. Witching-
ham, near Norwich.

**KENNETH BEESTON, BURLEY FARM, ALLES-
TREE, DERBY**, phone 5761 (2 lines), station.
Derby (2 miles), has always for sale a large selection
of quality Hunters, Hacks, and Children's
Ponies, 7 days' trial.

MCMASTER PULLETS. High-laying strains
8-9 weeks old. Pure Light Sussex, Rhode
Island Reds, and Brown Leghorns cross Light
Sussex, 11/6 each. Boxes and carriage free. Sent
out on seven days' approval.—D. MCMASTER
AND CO., 30, Mount Bures Hall Farm, Bures,
near Colchester, Essex.

PEAT, GRANULATED, 17 1/2 cwt. (approx.),
carriage paid. Crushed Oyster Shell, 1 cwt.,
25/-; 56 lbs., 15/-; carriage paid. Hot Manure,
20/- cwt., carriage paid. Parrot Food, 6 pints, 20/-.
Budgerigar Seed, 4 pints, 20/-; Canary Mixture,
4 pints, 20/-; All post free.—**ROTUNDA FOODS**,
South Street, Dorking, Surrey.

STOCK-COCKERELS, age 6-7 months. Breeding
Hens, age 18-20 months. Pullets, age 5-6
months.—Write for particulars. **LOWER BROS.**,
Gatewoods, Rayne, Braintree, Essex.

EDUCATIONAL

CAREERS FOR AMBITIOUS WOMEN. Fashion
Drawing; Story and Book Illustration; Book
Jackets; Books for Children; Costume Designs;
Interior Decoration and allied subjects. Chelsea
PROFESSIONAL Courses develop ambitious
talent to pay life dividends. Individual instruction
preparing for all later professional contacts.
Term commences from time enrolment. Day and
Evening Classes. Restaurant. Reduced fees for
Forces. Write NOW for details and prospectus.—
Secretary, **CHETSEA SCHOOL OF COMMERCIAL
ART**, 50, Gleave Place, Chelsea, S.W.3.

SHORT STORY WRITING. Send 2/- for
"Stories that Sell Today" (a special bulletin)
and prospectus of world-famous course.—**REGENCY
INSTITUTE** (185A), Palace Gate, W.8.

SULBY HALL SCHOOL, Welford, near Rugby.
Boarding School for Girls 8-18. Preparation
for School Certificate, London Matriculation,
Higher Schools, University Scholarships, etc.
Prospectus from HEADMISTRESS.

UNLIMITED PLEASURE IS YOURS when
you are familiar with the great works of
English literature. There is no more delightful
and profitable reading, as you will quickly realise
if you follow the new Course by L. A. G. Strong.
The ideal guide to the best reading in the world.
Free advice and Book from: Applications Dept.,
LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, 57, Gordon
Square, W.C.1. Mus. 4574.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

A BASIC THOUGHT for Motorists:
Make for
THE SPREAD EAGLE HOTEL,
MIDHURST, SUSSEX.
Old world, new fashioned, good food, choice
wine.
Tel.: Midhurst 10.

AT DEAN COURT HOTEL, 134, Queen's Gate,
S.W.7, it is often possible to book a room at
short notice; very comfortable beds (h. and c. and
gas fires in all rooms). Room and breakfast from
15/- per night. KEN. 8386.

BOOK NOW FOR YOUR SUMMER VACATION
at the
LISMORE HOTEL, FOLKESTONE.
V-living beds, H. & C. and gas fires all rooms.
Passenger lift all floors. UNDER NEW MAN-
AGEMENT. WEEK-END VISITORS WELCOME.
TRINITY CRESCENT. Phone 2717.

CROWBOROUGH. THE BEACON HOTEL.
Telephone 496. 100 Bedrooms.
In the Sussex Highlands around Ashdown Forest.
800 feet above sea level. Standing in 9 acres of
lovely grounds. First-class Golf, Tennis, and
Riding. Every comfort and modern amenity.
Cocktail Bar.

Under same management:
CADOGAN HOTEL, LONDON, S.W.1.
CROWBOROUGH. SUSSEX
CREST HOTEL.
"A wee bit of Scotland in Sussex." Under the
personal direction of Mrs. Eglinton Adams. A
fully equipped first-class Hotel with nearby golf
and riding. Cocktail lounge. All-weather tennis
court.

FACIA TOWERS HOTEL, Goodington Sands,
Paignton, S. Devon. Reopening Easter.
Facing sea and sun. Good golfing, fishing, table
tennis. Cruising in the Ebor yacht. Excellent
cuisine. Terms on pension, 1 gn. per day. Tele-
phone Paignton 51521. Brochure from Manager.

EXETER. ROUGE-MONT HOTEL—the centre
of Devon. All modern amenities, comforts.
Rooms with bath and toilet, en suite. En pension
terms from 6/-ns. weekly inclusive (plus 10 per
cent.)

HEDDON HALL, PARRACOMBE.
Between moors and sea. Amidst delightful country.
Well appointed comfortable House with
modern conveniences. Charming grounds. Good
cuisine. Home farm produce. Brochure.—MR.
AND MRS. F. H. WARD Telephone: Parracombe
88.

HENDRA HOUSE, CAMELFORD, CORNWALL.
Twist Ocean and moors situated in the
beautiful Lanteglos Valley. Home produce.
Indoor Sanitation. Terms 4/5 Guineas. Board
Residence.—Apply, THE PROPRIETRESS.

LEIGH HOUSE COUNTRY HOTEL, Chulmleigh,
Devon. Excellent accom. Taw Valley estate.
Good Chef. Children welcome. Doors boarded.
Riding, Tennis, Swimming, etc. From 6 gns.

LONDON. MASCOT HOTEL.
6-10, York Street, Baker Street, W.1.
50 bright rooms with modern furniture.
So quiet, yet so central. Welbeck 9271.

HOTEL VANDERBILT
76-86, Cromwell Road, Gloucester Road, S.W.7.
Near Harrods and Park. Western 4322.

These are just the Hotels to appeal to the readers of
Country Life. Running water. Telephone and
gas fire in all the comfortable bedrooms. Lifts,
night porters and understanding management.
Term 5 and 6 gns. en pension. Produce from own
Wiltshire farm. Catering as attractive as possible.

LONDON WESTMINSTER
ST. ERMIN'S
ST. JAMES'S PARK, S.W.1.

AN IDEAL SITUATION, quiet and secluded,
yet close to Whitehall and only one minute from
the Park and Underground Station. Well fur-
nished, comfortable Hotel. Bedrooms, fitted
h. and c. basins, telephone and central heating,
with and without private bathrooms.

From 16/6 per night, with breakfast.
Attractive features include a particularly charm-
ing public lounge, Restaurant and private rooms
for parties (fully licensed).

Telephone: Reception Whitehall 3176. Tele-
grams: "Erminites, London."

SUSSEX. NEAR BATTLE
MOOR HALL HOTEL AND COUNTRY CLUB

A Country House Hotel, every comfort and a cheer-
ful atmosphere. Dancing. Own Riding Stables
Hunting twice weekly with East Sussex. Good
Hacking. Rough shooting over 250-acre farm.
Trains met Bexhill or Battle. Terms from 5/- gns.

THE ART OF GRACIOUS LIVING
is studied, and demonstrated, to its fullest
at Branksome Tower Hotel. An exclusive clientele
evidences the approval of people accustomed to
the world's best hotels. Every facility for
pleasure, sport, or just plain idling, amid lovely
surroundings, with private sea-promenade and
pine-wooded cliffs. Flawless service at your
elbow, a chef who is a gastronomic artist, and a
wine cellar with an international reputation.

BRANKSOME TOWER HOTEL
Phone: Bournemouth 4000
Patronised by Royalty.

THE MACHRIE, ISLE OF ISLAY.
The House of Welcome.
On Atlantic Coast. Licensed. 28 Bedrooms.
Home Farm. Unique Golfing Holiday. Excellent
Sands and Bathing. Trout Fishing. Inclusive
terms, 25/- per day. Daily Air and Sea Services.
Brochure, Port Ellen 10.

WANTED

APPAREL. Highest prices returned for dis-
carded Lounge Suits, Overcoats, Pairs. Cloth-
ing of all kinds.—Private owners may send with
safety to Dept. C.L., JOHNSON, DYMOND AND
SON, LTD., Auctioneers (Est. 1793), 24-25, Great
Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

BENTLEY OR ROLLS-ROYCE SALOON
urgently required.—LIONEL H. PUGH, 13,
Brooks Mews, W.1. MAYfair 4433.

WANTED

BIRDS' EGG COLLECTIONS, and all birds
and small collections of eggs, with or without
cabinets. Books by the following: *Naturalists*,
Eschschm. Dresser, Gould, Pet. Scott, etc.
Interested in Butterfly Collections. Librarians
purchased.—Details to P. A. Lodge, Langton Green, Kent.

CAMEO BROOCHES, Necklets, angles, Ring
etc., wanted: Diamond and other Jewellery
gold, silver articles, modern, and
silver cigarette cases (any cond. offers re-
and cultured pearl necklets, offers re-
cash.—H. MILLER (Llandrindod C.L.), Jewellers, 29 South St., Worthing
(Bankers: Nat. Prov.)

CARPETS AND RUGS of distin-
Best prices given.—PEREZ, Car-
168 Brompton Road, S.W.3. Ken.
Harrods and Brompton Oratory,
Bond Street, W.1. MAYfair 7008.

DRESDEN CHINA urgently required
Top prices paid.—G. T. RA-
Kelvedon, Phone 116.

HAVANA CIGARS required
Generous price paid.—Send
Box 962.

LADY'S SKATES ON BOOTS.
fitting.—Box 48.

MEN'S BROGUES or BOOTS.
fitting. Also Speed Skates.—Box 945.

MISSES MANN AND SHACKLETON pay by
silver and Plated goods, Jewellery, etc.
description, also Ladies'. Gentlemen's
dren's discarded or misfit garments and Fur
Offer or cheque by return for comment see
Est. 1860.—**FERN HOUSE, NORBITON, SURREY**

PETER JONES, Sloane Square, S.W.1, wish
buy secondhand Linens, Curtains, Furniture,
China and Glass, Trunks, Suitcases, and all House-
hold Goods in good condition.—Please write
telephone to the Department concerned. Sloane
3434.

POCKET CHRONOMETER wanted.—Send full
details price, make, age, and kind of case.—
Box 953.

URGENTLY required for little boy, Min-
No. 7, Books by Ernest Thompson Seton.
Good condition.—NELSON, Elmbrook, Mar-
Aylesbury.

WANTED, Lloyds Autocycle, in good condition.
—F. V. KIDSON, Clevedon House, B.
Rhydding, Ilkley.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EX-A.T.S. OFFICER, 26, requires position
Country Club, Kennels, or similar, Surrey
preferred. 5½ years' experience management
clerical work, etc. Must have own Great Dog
with her. Own car.—**CHANDLER**, 21, Mitch-
View, Sandstead, Surrey.

EX-R.A.F. OFFICER wishes to learn Farm-
ing. No experience, but keen and hard
working.—Box 40.

DELICATE or BACKWARD CHILD, Gradua-
M.A. Cantab., 25, married, experienced tutor
would like undertake education of such child
children in country district. Non-resident. Very
moderate salary if cottage available.—Box 38.

FARM and (3,000 acre) **ESTATE MANAGER**.
desires position for personal reasons. Pa-
dairy staff and keepers.—Box 26.

SITUATIONS VACANT

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.
Colonial Government appointments. Applica-
tions from qualified candidates are invited for
the following posts: Fish Culture Expert required
by the Iraqi Government for one tour of 3 years
Salary between Iraq Dinars 120 and Iraq Dinars
150 a month, according to qualifications and
experience, plus high cost-of-living allowance of
Iraq Dinars 24 a month. Iraq Dinars, 1 equals 16
Free passages. Provident fund. The officer will be
required to organise the Fisheries Department
and to plan the development of fish water at
sea water fisheries.—Apply at once by letter
stating age, whether married or single, and full
particulars of qualifications and experience, to
the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank
London, S.W.1. Teletype M/N 14573.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS. First-class man
required, also Gardener-Chauffeur. Must have
experience in all branches. Flat provided. Must
undertake some domestic duties. Reference re-
quired. Ex-Servicemen. Location South Coast.—Box 5.

TWO or three ex-Servicemen offered as a
interesting and remunerative job in a private
Estate, forestry work and bush planting. Good
steady, conscientious applicants considered.
References essential.—Box 39.

HEAD GARDENER required for well-known
gardens in the Midlands. A man of high
qualifications to manage large gardens and
gardens and extensive kitchen gardens. Chief
duties lie at present. Emolument, 10/- per
pounds per week, together with free house and
vegetables.—Apply, with copies of references,
to Box 23.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, business and social
Resident or non-resident. For living with
mother in West End house, experienced, well
educated, capable household. Around 25 to 35.
Good position for suitable applicant.—Write
particulars, Box 24.

"COUNTRY LIFE" COPIES

For Sale
"COUNTRY LIFE" 115 copies, No. 1, 1943. 1943.
Feb. 1946. Perfect. Offers. Also current
issues weekly.—**WELLINGTON**, 61, F.
London, W.2.

"COUNTRY LIFE" complete, No. 1944. 1944.
date, Perfect condition. Best of accepted

"COUNTRY LIFE" copies for sale, No. 1944. 1944.
31 x 1945: excellent condition: 3/- Box 6

"COUNTRY LIFE" 76 copies in clear condition.
A missing from 1943 to 45: 1/- if re-
ADVERTISER, 79, High Street, Mar-
Bucks.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS
ADVERTISING PAGE 65

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIX. No. 2569

APRIL 12, 1946

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By direction of the Executors of the late Lady Kendall Butler.

BERKS AND WILTS BORDERS

Centre of an excellent sporting and residential district

½ mile from main line station and 6 miles from Swindon (G.W.R. main line junction).

THE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL PORTIONS OF

THE BOURTON ESTATE, SHRIVENHAM, 1,120 ACRES

Including

SIX EXCELLENT DAIRY AND MIXED FARMS

LOWERFIELD FARM,
189 Acres.

THE GRANGE FARM,
242 Acres.

THE MANOR FARM,
134 Acres.

THE HOME FARM,
236 Acres.

LOWER EARLS COURT
FARM, 132 Acres.

HINTON MARSH FARM,
136 Acres.

Accommodation and other
Lands, and

Several Cottages. Black-
smith's Shop, Post Office,
former Chapel and School,
comprising a large part of
the village of Bourton.

All the above Properties are
fully let and produce a total
rental of £2,270 18s. p.a.

Woodlands, estate timber
yard in hand.



LOWERFIELD FARM HOUSE



THE GRANGE FARMHOUSE



THE OLD SCHOOL



BOURTON HILL COTTAGES

TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION LOCALLY (AS A WHOLE) OR IN 16 LOTS AT AN EARLY DATE

Solicitors: Messrs. Currey & Co., 21, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1, and Messrs. HOBBS & CHAMBERS, Faringdon and Cirencester.
Particulars (in course of preparation) 1s. each.

BUCKS. LONDON UNDER 50 MILES

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE AND NEARLY 400 ACRES

Occupying a fine position practically in the centre of a well timbered park, about 250 ft. up and commanding views over lake to wooded hills.



THE HOUSE is constructed
of brick with slated and tiled
roof and approached by two
drives each with entrance
lodge. Halls, 4 reception,
billiard room, 7 principal bed-
rooms, nursery suite, 6 ser-
vants' bedrooms, 6 bathrooms.
The interior of the Residence
has many fine features.
Central heating. Cos.'
electric light, power and
water. Telephone. Modern
septic tank drainage.
Stabling for 8 horses with
flat (6 rooms and bathroom)
over. Garage for 6 cars.
Modernised farm-house, farm
buildings and cottages.



THE GARDENS include finely timbered lawns, hard tennis court, twin lakes connected by a stream spanned by two stone bridges, walled kitchen garden, range of glasshouses. Well timbered parkland, arable and woodland. Water is laid on to the fields, all of which have frontage to a public road.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD. Hunting. Golf. Shooting. Fishing and Boating.

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (16,142)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London."



JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1.

MAYFAIR 3316/7

CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel. 334). AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL AND CHICHESTER

OCCUPYING AN UNRIVALLED POSITION IN THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLDS BROCKHAMPTON PARK ESTATE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Andoversford Junction 2 miles. Cheltenham 7 miles. Winchcombe 4½ miles. Cirencester 20 miles.

Important and widely known Freehold and Tithe-free Estate, including fine old Cotswold Residence, replete with every convenience. Contains: Halls, 5 reception rooms, boudoir, 14 principal and 16 secondary bed and dressing rooms, 8 bathrooms, beautifully fitted offices.

2 fine lodges and 3 splendid cottages. Stabling. Garages, etc., with bothies and flat. THE HOME FARM, known as "COTEHAY FARM" with excellent Cotswold House, 2 sitting rooms, 4 principal bedrooms, bathroom, etc. 3 good farm cottages and fine buildings.

MAIN ELECTRICITY. MODERN CENTRAL HEATING
EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.

Full details, photographs, etc., of the Sole Agents: **Messrs. RYLANDS & CO., Land Agents, Cirencester,** and **Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Cirencester.**



Delightful grounds, in first-class condition and fully maintained, a feature being the extensive lake.

IN ALL ABOUT 494 ACRES

A SALE WOULD BE CONSIDERED WITH SOME 46 ACRES ONLY.

N.B.—200 ACRES additional, with fine modern residence, modernised farmhouse, 2 cottages and good buildings could be had adjoining. The whole would form a very fine shoot.

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENCE,
GROUNDS AND CERTAIN LANDS

By direction of Trustees of Mrs. A. Skrine.

IN A FAVOURITE AND REALLY LOVELY PART OF THE COTSWOLDS

Standing 600 feet above sea level, commanding fine views. 6½ miles Stroud (main G.W.R. and L.M.S.), 1½ miles Nailsworth. Within easy reach of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Bath, Bristol, etc.

The widely-known Residential Property:

HORSLEY COURT, NAILSWORTH, GLOS.

Comprising: Stone-built Manor House (part sixteenth century)—2 fine reception rooms, cloakroom, 7 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, bathroom, ample and good offices, Main electric light and gas. Excellent water supply (main available).

SECONDARY RESIDENCE. TWO COTTAGES.

EXCELLENT SMALL STABLING FOR 5. GARAGES FOR 2 CARS.
Easily maintained grounds with lovely Tudor dovecote, and old cider house, etc.
First-rate Pasture Land and Orchard. The whole comprising

ABOUT 24 ACRES

(more or less).

To be offered for Sale by Auction (unless Privately Sold) by Messrs. JACKSON STOPS (Cirencester), and Messrs. BRUTON KNOWLES & CO. (acting in conjunction). At the Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester, on Monday, April 15, 1946 at 3 p.m.

Illustrated Particulars from Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5), or Messrs. BRUTON KNOWLES & CO., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester (Tel. 2267), or from the Solicitors: Messrs. MURRAY, HUTCHINS AND CO., 11, Birchin Lane, London, E.C.3.

TRUE SUSSEX COUNTRY

Near a quiet village. Between Petworth and Billingshurst.

CHARMING SMALL TUDOR RESIDENCE

Tastefully modernised. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (fitted basins), bathroom, compact offices, etc. Telephone. Main water and electricity. Pleasant garden and orchard.

In all just under 1 Acre.

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,000

Details of the Owner's Agents: **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester (Tel. 3443).**

CHICHESTER OUTSKIRTS

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Well situated in a good residential district. Large lounge, dining room, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms (fitted electric fires), bathroom, compact offices with breakfast room. Telephone. All main services. Garage. Pleasant gardens.

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,000

Details of the Sole Agents: **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester (Tel. 3443).**

By direction of Lady Buchanan and the Trustees of the Will of the late Lady Beatrix Stanley.

NORTHANTS.

Market Harborough 5 miles. Kettering 13 miles. Northampton 17 miles.

WITH POSSESSION OF THE MANOR

THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY WELL KNOWN AS SIBBERTOFT MANOR

occupying a pleasant position 575 feet up with southerly views.

Hall, 9 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Secondary bedrooms. Domestic offices. Co.'s electric light. Central heating. Garage 3 cars. Stabling for six.

MANOR FARM. FIVE COTTAGES.
115 ACRES.



Will be offered for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) by MESSRS.

JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

at the Angel Hotel, Northampton, on Wednesday, May 8, 1946, at 3 p.m.

Solicitors: MESSRS. CARLETON-HOLMES & CO., 12, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

Land Agents: MESSRS. FISHER & CO., 43, High Street, Market Harborough (Market Harborough 2201/2)

Particulars of the Auctioneers: MESSRS. JACKSON STOPS AND STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton (Tel. 2615/6); 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1. (Mayfair 3316/7). Also at Leeds, Cirencester, Yeovil and Chichester.

Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

WEST COUNTRY

On the edge of a charming Cotswold village. Oxford 18 miles.



A STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE

Containing some 12 bed and dressing rooms, bath, hall and 3 reception rooms. Main water. Stabling. Garage. 2 cottages. Farm buildings, etc.

FOR SALE WITH 275 ACRES

Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

NEAR SUSSEX COAST

On a hill, facing south towards the sea. Near favourite old town.



A XVTH CENTURY FARM-HOUSE RESTORED

and with all modern requirements. 8 (or more) bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms (one 30 ft. long). Excellent guest cottage, garage, etc.

Delightful pleasure grounds with hard tennis court.

FOR SALE WITH 30 ACRES

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

Sale of

HEPPLEWHITE, CHIPPENDALE, SHERATON and QUEEN ANNE APPOINTMENTS

Including a Hepplewhite dining room suite; Chippendale card tables, wine cooler, writing table; Queen Anne pedestal desk, Sheraton mahogany sideboards and sewing tables.

TO BE HELD AT 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1, on FRIDAY, APRIL 26, at 1 p.m.

Catalogues 2d. each from the Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.



LEICESTERSHIRE & NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BDRS.

Between Rugby and Market Harborough.

A William and Mary Mansion in excellent condition standing 400 ft. up with good views, in a well-timbered park of 150 acres intersected by the River Avon. Lofty rooms.

6 reception rooms, ballroom, 15 bedrooms and 5 bathrooms in the residence, 14 other bedrooms and 2 other bathrooms, 2 dormitories. Usual domestic offices. Company's electric light and power. Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Septic tank drainage. Telephone. Stabling. Garages. Man's room.

Grounds of about 5 acres, including walled kitchen garden. Hunting with the Pytchley, Fernie and South Atherstone.

To be let partly furnished on lease.

Possession about September, 1946.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (42,143)

SURREY

4 miles from Esher. 10 miles from Guildford.
Under 20 miles from London.

A picturesque old-fashioned residence partly Georgian, standing in a rural situation in an old village on gravel soil with south aspect and enjoying extensive views.

Georgian lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Partial central heating. All main services. Telephone. Electric lift.

Garages. Barn. Ample outbuildings. 2 or 3 cottages.

Well-timbered grounds with lawns, shrubberies, walled kitchen garden. 2 greenhouses. Excellent orchard and meadowland. In all

About 12 Acres. For Sale Freehold. Possession on Completion
Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (10,364)



Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London."

Regent 0293/3377
Reading 4441

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1: 1, STATION ROAD, READING

By direction of Miss Pamela Manby-Colegrave.

Telegrams:
"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"
"Nicholas, Reading"

BOURTON HILL HOUSE. MORETON-IN-MARSH, GLOS.

In the heart of the glorious Cotswolds.

THIS WELL-KNOWN RESIDENCE AND TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT

NESTLING IN A FOLD OF THE HILLS WITH GALLOPS OVER THE FAMOUS BOURTON DOWNS
comprising

A CHARMING STONE-BUILT GABLED RESIDENCE

with 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge hall, and 3 reception rooms. Domestic offices with "Aga" cooker, 2 staircases.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING OF 25-30 LOOSE BOXES, GARAGE, EXCELLENT FARM BUILDINGS. TWO FIRST-CLASS MODERN COTTAGES, EACH WITH BATHROOM. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT FROM OWN PLANT.

THE GALLOPS COMPRISE 2 STRAIGHT MILES, A 2¼ MILE ROUND, A FIVE-FURLONG AND A FOUR-FURLONG. THE AGRICULTURAL LAND IS OF EXCELLENT QUALITY AND THE PROPERTY HAS A TOTAL AREA

OF 393½ ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON APRIL 24 NEXT UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY IN THE MEANWHILE

Solicitors: Messrs. WITHAM & Co., 11, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.1. Auctioneers: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1

OXFORD
4637/8

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39

OXFORD CITY 5 MILES

In rural surroundings, enjoying lovely distant views of the Chiltern Hills.

A comfortable and commodious well-modernised Country House of character, situated within easy daily access of the city of Oxford.

3 good reception rooms, fine library, with parquet floor, south loggia, well-planned domestic offices, including maids' sitting room, 7 principal bed and dressing rooms (5 with fitted basins), 2 modern bathrooms, 4 servants' bedrooms.

Electricity from private plant (main supply available shortly). Ample water supply (main available shortly).



Efficient central heating system throughout.
Telephone.

Garages and outbuildings.

Modern 3-bedroomed cottage, with bathroom. Gardens and grounds (including very fine iris garden), tennis court, kitchen gardens, orchard and field, in all about

4½ ACRES

Possession September, 1946.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Apply the Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK, Oxford.

EDGE OF NORTH COTSWOLDS. MORETON-IN-MARSH, GLOS. Charming Residence. Erected 1899. Outskirts of town. 3 sitting rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. Electricity. One ACRE OF GARDEN. Orchard and lawns. Possession end of June. FOR SALE, privately now or by Auction in May.
Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Chipping Norton.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



BUCKS

High situation close to the Oxfordshire border in one of the loveliest districts in the Home Counties. 5 miles High Wycombe.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY



including a picturesque residence with lovely fittings. Hall, 4 spacious reception rooms, garden hall, 11 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Good offices including kitchen with Aga cooker. Staff sitting room. Main electricity, central heating, main and spring water. 2 cottages. Garages. Stabling.

Beautiful grounds, spreading lawns, walled-in kitchen and fruit gardens, paddocks.

12 ACRES

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £14,000 EARLY POSSESSION

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (Regent 8222.) (B.42,293)

SURREY

4 miles Haslemere.

A WELL-KNOWN COUNTRY SEAT

Lounge hall, 6 reception rooms, 23 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, offices

Garages. Stabling.

2 cottages. Lovely gardens



TO BE LET ON LEASE RENT £700 P.A.

Suitable for a school or private hotel.

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (Regent 8222.) (H.14,021)

HIGHWAYS, Woldingham, SURREY

Elevated position with glorious views. 1½ miles from station. 20 miles London.

CHARMING MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

in capital order and approached by long drive.

Lounge hall, 2 good reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen and offices.

Main electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Garages. Superior cottage with bathroom. Matured grounds, terraced lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, orchards, paddock, woodlands.

IN ALL ABOUT 7½ ACRES



Solicitor: JOHN B. DE FONBLANGUE, ESQ., 3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneers, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. (Phone: Regent 8222.)

VACANT POSSESSION.

Hampton & Sons, Ltd., will offer the above for sale by Auction at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, on Thursday, May 23, 1946 (unless previously disposed of privately).

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

2/- per line. (Min. 3 lines.) Box fee 1/6.

AUCTIONS

NEW FOREST, THE NUTSHELL, Hightown, Ringwood. Ideal for Riding School, Kennels or private use. High ground. Good views. Gravel soil. Residence, 4-5 bedrooms, 3 reception, bath; electric light, etc. Cottage. Stabling for 13. Pasture and Wood 30½ ACRES. For Sale as whole or in lots. Apply: A. T. MORLEY HEWITT, F.S.I., F.A.I., Auction Offices, Fordingbridge. Telephone: 2121.

TO LET

CUMBERLAND. To Let an Attractive COUNTRY HOUSE (4 miles from Carlisle). 3 Reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 servants' bedrooms. Central heating, main electricity and water supply. Aga cooker. Newly re-decorated throughout inside and outside, with many attractive features. The outbuildings include two garages and stabling for 4 horses; a paddock can also be made available by arrangement. The House is set back a quarter of a mile from the main road, in pleasant surroundings with excellent views of the Lake District Hills. The property is to let at the rent of £100 per annum. The tenant will be required to vacate the premises for short periods during the holding of the Assizes at Carlisle. Further particulars and details of the terms of letting may be obtained from the undersigned who will also arrange for a view of the premises.—G. ANDREW WHEATLEY, Clerk of the Cumberland County Council, The Courts, Carlisle.

NORTHUMBERLAND. To let on lease, two, three or five years, Harehope Hall, furnished. Fishing and shooting; one of the best sporting estates in the county. Edlingham village 1½ miles. Alnwick 9 miles. The house is beautifully situated with fine views of the Cheviot Hills, very healthy locality; comfortably furnished; central heating, electric light, modern sanitation. It contains 5 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, schoolroom, 1 day and 2 night nurseries, and ample servants' accommodation. Cottages available for employees; stabling for 6 horses, garage accommodation for 5 cars. There are extensive pleasure grounds adjoining the house, also large vegetable and fruit gardens with up-to-date range of glasshouses. About 4 miles of excellent trout fishing on the River Till, also two large ponds, one stocked with trout, the other with pike and perch. First-class shooting over 10,750 acres, of which 7,100 acres are moor. Hunting with four packs of hounds. Vacant February 2, 1946.—For further particulars apply to CRESSWELL ESTATES OFFICE, 26, Bondgate Without, Alnwick, Northumberland.

TO LET

HANTS. Beautifully Furnished House. In best part of Bournemouth to be let for summer months.—Letters to: Box 35.

SOUTH DEVON. CHARMINGLY FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET, facing sea. Sleep 3-4. Now until June 21st, and after August 2nd. Long let preferred. Owner's yacht available sailing.—Box 17.

WANTED

ANYWHERE. Will anyone let unfurnished medium-size house to widower, with three small children, just returned from Government service abroad?—Box 37.

ANYWHERE. Urgently wanted by two ladies, wing of country or seaside house or cottage, self-contained, own furniture, good tenants.—Box 33.

BATH OR BRISTOL WITHIN 10 MILES. Gentleman requires possession, Michaelmas, 1946, small House and up to 2 acres; 3 or 4 good-sized bedrooms, modern conveniences and all services.—Write, full particulars, to "O.N.C." c/o J. W. VICKERS AND CO., LTD., 7/8, Great Winchester Street, E.C.2.

DEVON, CORNWALL, SOMERSET. Wanted, furnished Cottage, House or Flat, near to station, shops, for 6 months, year, or longer. Highest references. Quiet tenant.—Mr. L. SPEKE, 17, Ponsford Road, Minehead, Somerset.

LONDON, or within daily access. Young married couple (ex-officers) with baby urgently seek unfurnished accommodation, 4-5 rooms, for occupation April.—RECTOR, Seavington, Somerset.

MIDLANDS. Country House or Farm of moderate size wanted with stabling and outbuildings; land about 50 acres. Prefer rent up to approximate £250 p.a. or might consider purchase. Private inquiry, reply in confidence.—Box 30.

OXFORD OR GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Well-built Detached House, 4-5 bedrooms; central heating; good garage.—Box 31.

FOR SALE

CROWBOROUGH. The Sussex Highlands, a district of lovely houses. Possibly the loveliest, with unsurpassable and unspoiled views. 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Built-in and fitted cupboards throughout. Perfect domestic offices. Glorious garden. Every possible convenience. A high price but an almost perfect house. Freehold £11,500.—TREVOY ESTATES, LTD., Grafton House, Grafton Street, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2287-8.)

FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH. Extensive views across Poole Harbour. Talkie Cinema. Billiard room, 3 reception rooms, sun lounge, 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Concealed central heating throughout. Grounds of 1 acre with hard tennis court. £17,000.—Sole Agents: RUMSEY & RUMSEY, Canford Cliffs.

BECKENHAM. Compact, easily run, modern labour-saving House in one acre pretty grounds. 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 fine large reception. Well-equipped offices. Brick garage, etc. Freehold £6,000.—MOORE AND CO., Surveyors, Carshalton. (Tel.: Wallington 2606.)

EASTBOURNE (near), in a fold of the Downs. Just available. A beamed and panelled Tudor Residence of exceptional charm, carefully restored and modernised in 1939. Great hall and 4 other reception rooms, 19 principal and secondary bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, compact domestic offices. Central heating, constant hot water, main electricity, water and drainage. 7 cottages, garage and stabling, barns, greenhouses, etc. Well-timbered old-established walled grounds, kitchen garden, orchard, plantations, and pasture, in all 36 acres. £30,000 freehold.—Apply, Box 34.

EIRE. COUNTY MONAGHAN. For sale (or house would be let) KILLYCOONAGH HOUSE and 32 acres of land held free of rent. Non-basement, in picturesque lawn, contains drawing and dining rooms, study, 4 bedrooms, maid's room, bathroom, h. & c. Gate lodge, enclosed yard, garden, tennis ground. On bus route, 2 miles from Clones (railway station); easy distance from Lough Erne.—Apply: MICHAEL E. KNIGHT AND SON, Solicitors, Clones; or JAMES HALL, Auctioneer, Newbliss.

HANTS-SURREY Border. Waterloo 50 minutes. 300 feet above sea level and standing in grounds of 2½ acres. Attractive, well-planned modern residence, 6 bedrooms, drawing and dining rooms, lounge hall and compact domestic offices. Garage. All services. Price only £3,500 freehold. Vacant possession. Full particulars from ALFRED PEARSON & SON, Clock House, Farnborough. Tel.: Farnbro' 1.

SEVENOAKS, KENT. A delightful modern Residence in favourite residential area, close bus route, about 1½ miles main line station. The accommodation is conveniently arranged and comprises 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, large well-fitted kitchen. Detached double garage. Well laid-out garden of ½ acre. All main services. Price £5,500, freehold.—SHEFFORD, SEDGWICK AND DACOMBE, LTD., Station Approach, Sevenoaks (Tel. 3033).

FOR SALE

HANTS. HAYLING ISLAND. For Sale, freehold with vacant possession, unique modern labour-saving House, furnished and completely equipped for six persons, with all household linen, blankets, china, etc., ready for immediate occupation. Two reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, 2 W.C.s. Garage, toolshed, bathing hut, sun bathing roof. Telephone. Garden and field about 1½ acres, extending to Langstone Harbour foreshore. Bathing from own grounds. Three minutes from station, golf club and sands. Lovely view. Electricity, gas, main drainage. View by appointment. £5,000.—Sole Agents: MESSRS. KISC & KING, South Hayling.

KENT. Between Ashford and Tonbridge, a lovely rural situation outskirts pretty village and easy reach main line station. Charming 16th century residence, 6 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception rooms, etc. Main water, electricity and telephone. Exceptional buildings. Gardens and land, 72½ acres. Vacant possession. Freehold £9,000.—GREENE AND COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

LONDON. Small House for sale, Kensington district. 2 living rooms, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen. 11 years' lease, £1,500, including fitted carpets, curtains. Possession immediately.—Box 36.

MID-SUSSEX. One mile off main London-Brighton road. Eminently suitable for country club or school. Charming 16th century residence, 5 reception, 19 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, ample domestic offices. Beautiful outbuildings, cottages, garages. Grounds 7½ acres, including lake. Main services.—Apply: CHARLES J. PARRIS, Estate Offices, Crowborough (Tel. 7).

SOMERSET. One acre of land. Good garden, with old-fashioned cottage for sale, £800.—Apply: SOUTHWOOD & CO., Estate Agents, Taunton.

SUFFOLK. 12 miles Ipswich, easy reach Stowmarket. Oak-beamed 16th century Manor House, secluded. Hall, 3 reception rooms, bathroom (h. & c.), 3 good attics. Main water (electricity available). Garages, barn, etc. Garden and grounds. Orchard of 300 trees. Pasture and arable, 14½ acres. £4,250. Possession.—COBBE AND WINCER, Ipswich.

SURREY & HANTS BORDERS. Close to good village, 3 miles from Farnham. Small Country House, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, domestic offices. Garage, greenhouse, etc. All services. Cesspool drainage. Telephone. One-third acre garden. Vacant possession on completion. Freehold £4,000.—Fuller particulars of Owner's Agents: BURRAGE & CO., 31, South Street, Farnham, Surrey. Tel. 5473.

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

NEAR GUILDFORD

Amidst delightful country, about 1/4 mile from a village and about 3 miles from Guildford.

AN ATTRACTIVE UP-TO-DATE HOUSE

Facing south with views over park-like land. Hall, 2 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

MAIN SERVICES. LARGE GARAGE.

Secluded well-matured gardens, orchard, kitchen garden, etc., in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,656)

UNDER 30 MILES N.W. OF LONDON.

In a fine position 500 feet above sea level with splendid views. An ideal Property for a School, Institution, Country Club, etc.

Large entrance hall, 4 reception, 20 bedrooms (most having fitted basins, h. & c.), 5 bathrooms, splendid domestic offices with servants' hall. MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. TWO COTTAGES. STABLES. GARAGE. ALSO SMALL BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, at present let at a minimal rent. Beautifully timbered grounds, hard tennis court, walled kitchen garden, etc., in all about

30 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

ABOUT 40 MINUTES FROM TOWN
In a favourite part of Essex

A DELIGHTFUL BRICK-BUILT MODERN HOUSE occupying a pleasant position in particularly attractive gardens. 3 reception rooms. 8/10 bedrooms, bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Large garage.

The gardens, whilst quite inexpensive to maintain, are a delightful feature, and together with enclosures of grassland, the whole extends to

ABOUT 15 ACRES

For Sale Freehold

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,643)

ESHER

In splendid position convenient for the Station with its frequent and fast service of trains to Waterloo.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

substantially built of brick with rough-cast exterior. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

All main services.

Delightful garden with lawn for tennis, vegetable garden, flower beds, etc.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,604)

EAST SUSSEX

In an exceptional position some 450 ft. above sea level and commanding magnificent views.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

with 4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity and water.

Splendid brick-built cottage.

Matured pleasure gardens of

ABOUT 3 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD £7,000

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,660)

HERTS (ON A COMMON)

In an excellent residential district, about a mile from the station and within convenient reach of London.

A WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

well back from the road and approached by a drive. 3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING.

Cottage. 2 garages.

Well matured gardens, 2 tennis lawns, vegetable garden, many fruit trees, etc. In all

ABOUT 3 1/2 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,645)

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

VACANT POSSESSION

"ELMSTEAD SPINNEY, CHISLEHURST

Secured position in perhaps the finest residential district. 10 miles central London. 5 minutes station.

WELL PLANNED MODERN RESIDENCE



Ideal for London business man. 6 bed, 1 dressing, 2 bath, lounge, hall, 3 reception rooms. All main services. Central heating. Fitted basins. Double garage. Semi Woodland Garden. Hard tennis court. Nearly 1 ACRE

To be offered for Sale by Auction at the London Auction Mart at 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Thursday, May 2 next, at 2.30 p.m.

Illustrated particulars of the Solicitors: Messrs. HUNTLEY SON & PHILLIPS, 92, Tooley Street, London, S.E.1, and of the Auctioneers: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

UNIQUE RESIDENCE ON ESSEX-HERTS BORDER

The principal accommodation is all on the ground floor and comprises: large lounge, dining room, study, 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen quarters and staff bath. Above are 2 staff bedrooms.

MAIN ELECTRICITY.

ELECTRICALLY

PUMPED WELL WATER

CENTRAL HEATING.

Garages. Stabling and 2 cottages.



GARDENS AND Paddock OF OVER 7 ACRES

SMALL LUXURY PROPERTY IN EXCELLENT CONDITION

Inspected by the Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1632-33

SOUTH DORSET

Between Blandford and Wareham.

A Singularly CHARMING MANOR HOUSE of GEORGIAN CHARACTER

ABOUT 18 ACRES
FREEHOLD £17,500

Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3 Mount Street, London, W.1.

In perfect order. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage (Tuke & Bell). Excellent stabling, 7 boxes. Garages. Two cottages. Squash court. Attractive gardens—a notable feature—have been well maintained, and with excellent pastureland extend to

ACTUALLY ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING
STOKE POGES GOLF COURSE

Slough 3 miles. Under half an hour to Paddington.

MOST INTERESTING OLD HOUSE BELIEVED TO DATE BACK TO 1100 A.D.—NOW ENLARGED AND MODERNISED THROUGHOUT

Adjacent to private parkland and mile from village; bus services, etc. Four reception, 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating throughout. Hand service lift to first floor. Loggia. Garages, chauffeur's flat. Cottage.

GARDENS A FEATURE. HARD COURT. WATER. CULVERT SPANNED BY BRIDGE, etc.

12 acres of meadowland. In all upwards of 2,000 feet of road frontage.

ABOUT 15 ACRES. FREEHOLD £15,000

Possession on completion.

Highly recommended from personal knowledge by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-3

HISTORICAL TUDOR FARMHOUSE.

Near Sussex coast.

COMPLETELY MODERNISED, with main electricity and Co.'s water, and rich in old oak. 2 large reception, 6 good bedrooms, large bathroom. Nice garden.

Up-to-date farmery, and nearly

70 ACRES

Just available. For Sale Freehold, with Immediate Possession.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0152.)



BETWEEN EXETER & CREDITON

Lovely position. Gentleman's pleasure and profit, mixed and fattening farm.

160 ACRES

well watered, rich red loam soil. Two-thirds pasture. 5 acres orchards. Lovely old-fashioned house, in perfect order, modernised. Every convenience. Good buildings. Five cottages.

Low outgoings.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

(Kens. 0152.)

SMALL FARM JUST AS IT STANDS.
NEWBURY-BASINGSTOKE

Chance to occupy at once complete with all live and dead stock, furniture, etc. Capital Stock and Mixed Farm ABOUT 45 ACRES. Small house: 2 rec., 3 bed., bath, telephone. (Main c.l. this year.)

Ample buildings.

FREEHOLD £5,500 COMPLETE

Full details and inventory on application.

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.

(Tel.: Kens. 0152.)

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

ASHLEY COURT, TIVERTON



GEORGIAN HOUSE in lovely position with fine views. 10 bedrooms, 3 reception. Electric light. Lodge. Finely timbered gardens, orchard, paddocks. **FOR SALE WITH 20 OR 55 ACRES**, privately or by auction later.

AGENTS: RICEARD GREEN & MICHELMORE, EXETER, AND WILSON & Co., 23, Mount St., W.1.

LOVELY PART OF NEW FOREST



DELIGHTFUL red brick Queen Anne replica in lovely situation with fine views. Long drive. 12 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 reception. Stabling. Garage. 3 cottages. Electric light, central heating, etc. Charming gardens, orchard, pasture and woodland.

£12,000 WITH 20 ACRES.

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WEST SUSSEX



LOVELY POSITION overlooking South Downs, between Haslemere and Petworth.—**CHARMING OLD WORLD HOUSE**: 8 beds, 3 baths, 4 reception; electric light; central heating; garage, 2 cottages; delightful gardens, pasture and woodland.

£12,000 with 70 ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

Regent 2481

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

BERKSHIRE HILLS WITH EXTENSIVE VIEWS

IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION THROUGHOUT.
SOUTH ASPECT



6 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, entrance hall, lounge, study, cloakroom, 3 bathrooms. Electric light and power in all rooms, gas, Coy.'s water, central heating. Cottage, 4 rooms and bath. Garage for 2 cars, stabling. Delightful gardens with lawns, flower beds pattern design, ornamental pond, tennis court, greenhouses, pergola, 2 sun chalets.

5 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £13,000



Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER AND CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Reg. 2481.

16, ARCADE STREET,
IPSWICH
Ipswich 4334

WOODCOCKS

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE, W.1
Mayfair 5411

COLCHESTER 2½ MILES (London 90 minutes). Interesting and picturesque **XVIII CENTURY RESIDENCE** amidst lovely unspoilt rural surroundings; oak-beamed lounge hall, 2 reception, maids' sitting room, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; main electricity and power, ample water, automatically pumped, telephone; outbuildings, inexpensive old-world gardens, 2 small orchards and fine paddock; about **5 ACRES** in all. Golf, hunting, shooting. **FREEHOLD £4,750.**—Woodcock & Son, Ipswich.

Has romantic gardens with wealth of years, adjoining ancient church.

CHELTEMHAM 4 MILES. overlooking village green. **GENUINE OLD TUDOR MANOR HOUSE**; lounge hall, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; main services; gardens, orchard and paddocks **8 ACRES.** Gardener's bungalow, stabling, garage, etc. Possession. **FREEHOLD £8,750.**—Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents, Woodcocks, London Office.

Overlooking Garden Lake.
COUNTY LONGFORD, IRELAND. Grand **FARM of 70 ACRES.** Attractive residence, modern conveniences; lodge; buildings. Has won many prizes for cattle and hunters. Accept **£6,750 FOR FREEHOLD**, live and dead stock, crops and furniture, owing to bereavement. Good sporting.—Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, London, W.1.

Kipling's country.

DELIGHTFUL BIJOU XVIII CENTURY HOUSE, about a mile from Burwash, with charming views (3 reception, 3 bedrooms, modern fitted kitchen); formal gardens; studio; main electricity not connected but probably available; magnificent old barn and other buildings; **ABOUT 32 ACRES IN ALL** of which 7 acres is wood and 22 acres is let. **FREEHOLD £5,250.** Possession.—Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, London, W.1.

KINGS CROSS ONLY 14 MILES (QUICK DAILY RUN). Residential **FARM, 230 ACRES**, about half pasture. Delightfully placed residence with extensive rural views, 3 reception, billiards room, servants' sitting room, 5 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 attic bedrooms; main water and gas, main electric light close by; brick buildings with main water; large cottage.—Just inspected. Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, London, W.1.

In hunting district.

BRACKLEY. Close station, one mile this favourite Market Town. **AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN TUDOR STYLE COUNTRY HOUSE**; 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, bathroom; Aga cooker; main electricity; gardens and paddocks **12 ACRES.** Double garage (part easily convertible to flat for Chauffeur-Gardener, etc.). Possession. **FREEHOLD £6,500**, or with **4 ACRES ONLY £5,750.**—Inspected and recommended. Woodcocks, London Office.

Cottesmore, Quorn and Belvoir Hunts.

OAKHAM 4 MILES. CHARMING MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER; 3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, staff rooms (two floors only); central heating, all mains. Gardens and paddocks **9 ACRES.** Hunter stabling, 2 cottages, garages, cowhouse, etc. **FINE SECONDARY RESIDENCE**, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Possession Principal Residence, outbuildings and land. **FREEHOLD.** For Auction at an early date.

Adjoining a Royal Park

30 MINUTES' RUN WEST END. An unique residential property, about **40 ACRES**; Georgian House (3 reception, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, main electricity, water and gas; central heating); beautifully situated; attractive gardens and a model farm; many thousands spent on the property in recent years. **£25,000, POSSESSION.** Woodcocks, London Office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED

QUEEN ANNE OR GEORGIAN RESIDENCE within one hour of London, preferably Sussex, Surrey, Hants. 4 reception, 8-10 bedrooms. Good kitchen garden and paddocks **12-40 ACRES.** Stabling, garages, etc. Buyer will pay up to **£15,000** for suitable house. Must envelopes "Moorgate".—Woodcocks, London Office.

SALISBURY
(Tel. 2491)

WOOLLEY & WALLIS

and at RINGWOOD
& ROMSEY

HAMPSHIRE

Overlooking the famous Test Valley and 9 miles from Winchester.

A NOTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Designed by the late Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A.

6 public rooms, exceptionally good domestic offices, 13 principal bedrooms, 8 secondary bedrooms, 4 dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms.

Charming terraced gardens, swimming pool and tennis courts. Garage block. Two cottages.

Main electricity. Good water supply.

IDEALLY SUITABLE FOR AN INSTITUTION, HOSPITAL OR CONVALESCENT HOME

Rent £300 per annum, on lease.

Further particulars from Messrs. WOOLLEY & WALLIS, Estate Offices, Romsey, Hampshire (Telephone: Romsey 129 or 187), and at Ringwood and Salisbury (2491).



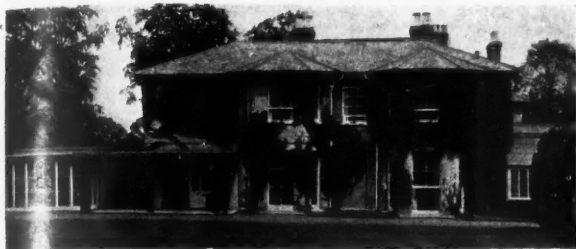
SPECIAL NOTE: Messrs. Woolley & Wallis state that in their advertisement of "Norman Court" which appeared on March 29th, the photograph was of the "Northern View of the Mansion" and not, as the caption stated of the "Home Farm."

Telegrams :
"Wood, Agents, Weedo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341
(10 lines)



FOR SALE BY AUCTION UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY

ASTON DENE, STEVENAGE, HERTS

On outskirts of old-world village with good bus service.

ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE

on two floors, beautifully appointed, and containing 11 bed, 3 bath, 4 reception, central heating, main electricity, water and drainage. Garages. Farmery. Excellent grounds well maintained. Lodge and 2 good cottages.

ABOUT 25 ACRES

including 8 acres of orchard

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. Wood & Co. Solicitors: Messrs. Longmores, Hertford. (40620)

WOODBIDGE—IN A WONDERFUL POSITION

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Lounge, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity, water and drainage.

GOOD GARDENS AND TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Lovely views to River Deben.

PRICE £9,500 WITH POSSESSION

Personally inspected and recommended by MESSRS. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (83377)



DORKING UNDER 2 MILES

High secluded position with lovely panoramic views.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS WITH GROVE OF BOX TREES

WELL-BUILT, EASILY RUN ROOMY HOUSE

In excellent condition. 3 reception rooms, hall (all with parquet floors), 3 large bedrooms in suites with bathroom and dressing-room, 2 single bedrooms, 3 maids' bedrooms with bathroom. Gas fires and central heating. Gas and electric light. Main water. Modern drainage.

GOOD STABLING. GARAGE FOR 4. 5-ROOMED COTTAGE WITH BATHROOM. Vines and Greenhouses.

IN ALL ABOUT 4 ACRES

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £10,000

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

(22,202)



FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Central
9344/5/6/7

(Established 1799)
AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS.
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams :
"Farebrother, London."

SUFFOLK

Within 1 mile of Bungay and 5 miles of Beccles.

METTINGHAM CASTLE

Freehold Agriculture and Residential Estate.

SMALL MOATED HOUSE.

TWO FARMS. EIGHT COTTAGES.

LODGE and CASTLE RUINS OF CONSIDERABLE
ARCHEOLOGICAL INTEREST.



RESIDENCE

ABOUT 355 ACRES

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN JUNE NEXT (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY).

Land Agent: F. W. C. CHARTRES, Esq., F.S.I., F.L.A.S., 8, Ipswich Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk. Auctioneers: MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.



ENTRANCE GATEWAY

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
(Regent 4685)



SOUTHGATE, N.14

*Just off the Green. Close to Tube station.
Ideal for business men.*

FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE
Large hall, fine lounge, dining room, morning room, cloakroom. Excellent offices with maids' sitting room. 7 bedrooms, 2 fine bathrooms.

Central heating, panel fires, expensive fittings and in good decorative order. Enclosed yard with large garage, 3-stall stable. Pretty garden with rockery, fountain, rose garden, etc.

To be sold with Vacant Possession.
Full details of the Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.



SURREY

Beautiful country district. 2½ miles Horsley station. Green Line bus route to Oxford Circus. 25 miles from Town.

"RIPLEY HOUSE," RIPLEY

A Georgian house with panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, Italian music room, 10-12 bed-dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Main services. Partial central heating. Garage. Stabling. Cottage. Delightful matured gardens. Fine lawns, kitchen, fruit garden, etc., in all

ABOUT 4 ACRES

To be sold by Public Auction in May unless sold privately.
Auctioneers: MAPLE & Co., as above.

5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1876

BETWEEN TAUNTON & EXETER

500 ft. up. Delightful views.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 good reception rooms.
Garage and useful outbuildings.
Electric lighting. Ample water supply. Central heating
and domestic hot water.
Charming gardens.

ABOUT 2 ACRES

FREEHOLD, FOR SALE, £4,750

VACANT POSSESSION.

Details from CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

FOWEY, CORNWALL

*A yachtsman's paradise. Magnificent sea and harbour views.
A perfect "sun-trap."*

ARCHITECT DESIGNED HOUSE

8 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge, 2 reception rooms.
Main electric light and water.
Central heating. Large Garage.
Delightful gardens.

FREEHOLD, PRICE £7,000 OR OFFER

Local rates £26 10s. per annum.

POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT.

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above. Personally
inspected and recommended.

MID-DEVON

In the lovely Eze Valley.

LOVELY GEORGIAN HOUSE

on two floors only. 11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4
reception rooms.

Main electric light, gas and water.

Central heating. Domestic hot water.

Stabling and Garages.

Lodge and fl.

Charming gardens intersected by a stream.

Modernised in 1939.

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH ABOUT
8½ ACRES**

Owner's Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

CHARTERED
SURVEYORS

WATTS & SON

Wokingham,
Berks. Tel: 777.

A GENUINE QUEEN ANNE DOWER HOUSE

with some additions made in early Georgian times.

Situated in a country position between Reading and
Windsor and standing in two acres of very charming
gardens.

5 principal bedrooms, dressing room, 4 maids' rooms,
2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, domestic offices.
Garage for 2 cars. Staff flat.
Central heating.

£8,000 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION

Executor's Sale.

INCOMPARABLY SITUATED ON THE BERKSHIRE-HAMPSHIRE BORDERS

London 35 miles. Main line station 5 miles. In a much favoured sporting and social district.

A country residence of charm and distinction with delight-
fully timbered grounds, 300 ft. up amidst lovely scenery
and enjoying panoramic views.

Renovated, extended, and partially rebuilt at great
expense in 1930. On two floors only and containing
6 principal bedrooms, 4 staff bedrooms, 4 bathrooms,
lounge, dining room, library, lounge-hall and staircase
hall. Compact modern offices.

LODGE. COTTAGE. GARAGES. STABLES.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

£15,000 FREEHOLD



TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861

Telegram: "Cornishmen, London."

£8,000 OR OFFER, FREEHOLD

16 ACRES

WEST SUSSEX. A charming country house in lovely position, easy reach of
Pulborough. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 2 bath, 6 bedrooms. Main electricity
and water. Telephone. Vita glass. Attractive gardens including kitchen and fruit
gardens and large greenhouse. 2 garages, good outhouses, 3 loose boxes. Hunting
2 packs. Fishing available. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77,
South Audley Street, W.1. (15,551)

£9,500

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE EXCELLENT ORDER

SOMERSET. 6 miles Taunton, splendid position in charming village. Modernised
and well-equipped **GEORGIAN RESIDENCE** enjoying delightful views.
Galleried hall, 4 reception, 4 bath, 10 bed. Main water and electricity, central heating.
Garage, good stabling. **2 COTTAGES.** Lovely grounds. **HARD TENNIS COURT.**
Kitchen and fruit gardens and paddock. Nearly **8 ACRES.**—TRESIDDER & Co.,
77, South Audley Street, W.1. (12,746)

HABLEMERE. 1½ miles station and village. High up; sandy soil; extensive
view. **STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE** (1863). Hall, 4 reception, bathroom,
11-13 bed and dressing rooms. Main water and electricity. Phone. Garage. Stabling.
Pair of 15th century cottages. Beautifully timbered grounds **9 ACRES.** **£9,500**
FREEHOLD.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,891)

£6,500

PERIOD HOUSE

WORCS. In lovely Broadway, mile station. Beautiful old stone and tiled
GEORGIAN AND TUDOR RESIDENCE. 3 reception, bathroom, 6 bed.
4 attic bedrooms. ALL MAIN SERVICES. Delightful walled garden.—TRESIDDER
AND Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,534)

CATERHAM-ON-THE-HILL. Frequent electric trains City and West End.
Attractive residence. Hall, 3 reception, 3 bath, 7-9 bed. All main services. Central
heating. Double garage. Squash racquet court. Swimming pool. Hard and grass
tennis courts. Lawns, kitchen and fruit garden, orchard. **2½ ACRES.** **£7,000.**—
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,404)

S. W. SANDERS,
F.V.A.

SANDERS'

T. S. SANDERS,
F.V.A.

MARKET PLACE, SIDMOUTH.

DEVON

3 miles Sidmouth.

DELIGHTFUL SMALL RESIDENCE



on the outskirts of village
with good bus and train
services.

3 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms
(3 with fitted basins), bath-
room. Good offices and
useful outbuildings. A
highly productive fruit and
flower garden of 1¼ acres
with 2 Greenhouses.

MAIN WATER AND
ELECTRICITY.

FREEHOLD, POSSESSION ON COMPLETION. £5,000

DEVON—NEAR TAVISTOCK

Of special interest to Nurserymen or Fruit-growers. **2½ ACRES** of well planted
Gardens, with choice matured Orchard. Modern House on 2 floors, with 2 sitting and
5 bedrooms. Garage. MAIN SERVICES. **FREEHOLD £6,000.**

By direction of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Home, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. and Lt.-Col. D. A. F. Home.



WEST SUFFOLK

Newmarket 8 miles.

Bury St. Edmunds, 8 miles.

THE IMPORTANT

Residential, Agricultural and Sporting Estate

WELL-KNOWN AS THE

CAVENHAM PARK ESTATE

CAVENHAM HALL AND PARK

3 Farms. Market Garden Holdings. "The Plough" Inn. Cavenham Mill. Woodlark
Freeholds. Cottage and Village Properties

2,627 ACRES

MAINLY WITH VACANT POSSESSION

For SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in 35 LOTS (unless previously Sold by Private
Treaty), at EVERARD'S HOTEL, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, on THURSDAY, JUNE 20th,
1946, at 2.30 p.m.

Particulars, Price 2/6, from the Auctioneers:

Messrs. BIDWELL & SONS

Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents. Head Office: 2 King's Parade, Cambridge, and at Ely
and Ipswich; also at 49 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1
Solicitors: Messrs. NICHOLL, MANISTY, FEW & Co., 1, Howard Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ESTATE

Kensington 1490
Telegrams :
"Estate, Harrods, London"

HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Surrey Offices :
West Byfleet
and Haslemere

For Sale Freehold with Early Possession

WEST SUSSEX

H./c.4

Within 2½ miles of a main-line station with express trains to Waterloo taking under an hour for the journey. Close to the bus route and about 2 miles to the shops and cinema, with a fine golf course about 3 miles away.

A SUPERB SUSSEX FARMHOUSE-STYLE PROPERTY



situate on high ground about 500 feet above sea level, facing South with glorious views and practically surrounded by commons, ensuring absolute seclusion.

A MODERN LONG, LOW AND HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE STANDING IN

ABOUT 16 ACRES
(another 24 acres obtainable)

and containing 10 bedrooms (majority fitted basins) dressing room, play-room or bedroom, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. SWIMMING POOL.

Garage for 4/5 cars with flat over (4 rooms and bathroom). Company's electricity, water. Septic tank drainage.

INCLUDING 3 TENNIS COURTS. COTTAGE AVAILABLE.

Oak floors and doors practically throughout ground floor. Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1. (Tel. Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.) and Haslemere 953-4.



DORSET AND WILTS BORDERS c.4

Handy for Shaftesbury.



STONE RESIDENCE.

3 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, complete offices, electric light and power, central heating, excellent water, drainage, telephone.

Garage and range of fine outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS
with orchard, grass and woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 27 ACRES
ONLY £7,500 FREEHOLD.

Sole Agents: HARRODS, LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

5 MILES CANTERBURY c.3

Amidst delightful rural surroundings on 'bus route.



CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE

Lounge, dining room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, large outbuildings.

CO'S WATER, MODERN DRAINAGE.

FREEHOLD. REASONABLE PRICE

HARRODS, LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

KINGSTON HILL c.5

Overlooking Coombe Wood Golf Course.

MODERN RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 5 bed, dressing room, bathroom. Main services. Garage. Well-maintained gardens, lawns, flower beds, ornamental trees and shrubs, about ½ acre.

EXTRA ¾ ACRE AVAILABLE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 828.)

ADJOINING A COMMON NEAR GUILDFORD c.3

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

CO'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.

Garage, stabling, cottage.

ALSO SECONDARY RESIDENCE

Matured grounds about 9½ acres.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.) and Messrs. CREWE, BATES AND WEEKES, Guildford.

FAVOURITE PART OF BUCKS c.4

35 minutes Town, 2 minutes from golf course, handy for Burnham Beeches and Windsor.

MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

old oak panelled hall, panelled drawing room, 2 other reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, "Aga" cooker with hot water system.

CENTRAL HEATING, ETC.

Large garage with chauffeur's flat, secondary garage and outbuildings, well matured grounds, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, in all about 4 acres.

FREEHOLD, £10,750

Early possession.

HARRODS, LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING COOMBE WOOD GOLF COURSE c.5
MODERN RESIDENCE IN GEORGIAN STYLE

4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, all Co.'s mains, garage, well laid-out garden, lawn, flower beds, herbaceous borders, hard tennis court, ornamental trees and shrubs.

IN ALL ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

Private gateway to golf course.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 828.)

NEAR WALTON HEATH GOLF c.3

Excellent position in much sought after residential locality.



ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Main drainage.

CO'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER.

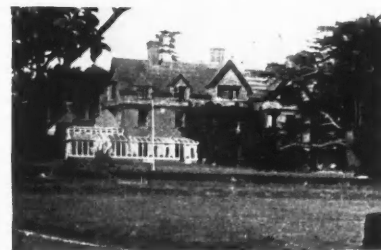
Garage, well laid-out gardens, extending to about one acre.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £5,500

HARRODS, LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

SUITABLE FOR ANY COMMERCIAL PURPOSE. c.2

NEAR MAIDENHEAD



COMMODIOUS AND SUBSTANTIAL RESIDENCE

6 reception rooms, 19 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 showers: fitted wash basins throughout.

MAIN WATER, GAS AND ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING.

Garage for 3, recreation room, 45 feet by 18 feet, workshops, cottages, laundry, beautiful old grounds of

ABOUT 5 ACRES

FREEHOLD, £9,750

HARRODS, LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

BOURNEMOUTH:
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I. F.A.I.
E. STODDART FOX, F.A.S.I. F.A.I.
H. INSLEY-FOX, F.A.S.I. A.A.I.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON

SOUTHAMPTON:
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
T. BRIAN COX, F.A.S.I., A.A.I.
BRIGHTON:
A. KILVINGTON, F.A.L.P.A.

By order of Executors, W. R. Fitzhugh, Deceased.

SUSSEX

Centre of triangle formed by Lewes, Haywards Heath and Brighton.

THE STREAT PLACE ESTATE

In the market for the first time in three centuries.

Over 400 acres including two well-known residences, farms, cottages, also building and market garden land in the villages of Streat and Westmeston at the foot of the Southdowns.

Plumpton Station on Southern Electric main line adjoins Streat.



STREAT PLACE

ACCOMMODATION: Up to 5 reception and 6-7 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, central heating. Cottage and picturesque set of farm buildings. Stabling.

In both cases the above have considerable archaeological interest and main water and electricity, and are surrounded by farm land which with the farm buildings included in the respective lots ensures absolute security and makes provision for useful home farm if desired.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION (IN LOTS) at the OLD SHIP HOTEL, BRIGHTON, on TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1946, at 3 p.m.

Solicitors: MESSRS. FITZHUGH, WOOLLEY, BAINES & CO., 3, Pavilion Parade, Brighton. Land Agents: MESSRS. POWELL & CO., The Estate Offices, Lewes. Telephone 82 (3 lines). Auctioneers: FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Telephone: Hove 2277/7278 (4 lines).

STREAT PLACE

Jacobean Mansion with perfectly preserved Elizabethan period front and panelled room. Streat village, church adjoins. On rising ground about 2 miles from the Downs with lovely views in all directions.

WESTMESTON PLACE

Tudor period Manor House with long south front and view to Downs. Westmeston village adjoins, and on bus routes Lewes to Ditchling.



WESTMESTON PLACE

ACCOMMODATION: Up to 4 reception and 5-6 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, central heating.

By the direction of Lady Roundway

WILTSHIRE

3 miles Devizes. 8 miles Chippenham.

The Valuable Freehold Residential, Sporting and Agricultural Property known as

THE ROWDEFORD HOUSE ESTATE

and including the Important and Attractive Georgian Residence

ROWDEFORD HOUSE

Substantially built, of moderate size, with pleasing rural views, and approached from the Devizes-Chippenham main road. An ideal property for a school, having level playing grounds, or suitable for Institutional purposes.

ENTRANCE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, EIGHT PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, SEVEN SECONDARY AND SERVANTS' BEDROOMS, DRESSING ROOM, THREE BATHROOMS, AMPLE DOMESTIC OFFICES, EXTENSIVE CELLARAGE.

Central Heating, Main Water, Private Electricity Supply. Garages, Stabling. Ample Outbuildings including Dairy and Range of Home Farm Buildings. Productive Walled Kitchen and Fruit Gardens. Glasshouses. Pleasure Gardens. Valuable level Park Pasture Land. Woodland. Picturesque Entrance Lodge.

ALSO TWO CHOICE DAIRY FARMS

One Farm having Farmhouse, Buildings and about 69 acres. The other Farm with Farm Buildings and about 47 acres.

A BLOCK OF THREE WELL-BUILT COTTAGES.

The Estate extends to an area of about

204 ACRES

Vacant Possession of the Residence (on being de-requisitioned), certain outbuildings, Gardens, Parkland, Woodland and one Cottage will be given on completion of the purchase.

To be Sold by Auction as a whole or in 4 lots at the Castle Hotel, Devizes, on THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1946, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Particulars, Plan and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Solicitors: Messrs. JACKSON & JACKSON, 33, St. John Street, Devizes; or of the Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth; and at Southampton and Brighton. Messrs. FERRIS & CULVERWELL, 4, Market Place, Devizes.

KINROSS-SHIRE AND PERTHSHIRE

Kinross 4 miles. Stirling 16 miles. Perth 20 miles. Adjoining two railway stations.

THE WELL-KNOWN AGRICULTURAL, RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

NAEMOOR ESTATE

COMPRISING THE IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE MANSION

NAEMOOR HOUSE

Magnificently placed on an imposing site with beautiful matured, timbered grounds and containing 7 reception rooms, 23 principal and secondary bedrooms and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms and ample domestic offices. CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANIES' WATER AND ELECTRICITY. Out-houses, stables, garages, cottage, entrance lodge, parklands, woodlands and plantations. Productive walled kitchen garden of nearly 2½ acres with cottage, glasshouses and out-buildings.

FIRST-CLASS HOME FARM with SUPERIOR RESIDENCE, EXTENSIVE FARM BUILDINGS, FOUR COTTAGES AND CHOICE LAND.

VACANT POSSESSION OF the Mansion, Policies, Outbuildings, Woodlands and Lands in hand will be given on completion of the purchase; and of the Home Farm at Martinmas, 1946.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION in 58 LOTS at the INSTITUTE, CROOK OF DEVON, on THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1946.

Solicitors: MESSRS. HENDERSON & GRAHAM, Clydesdale Bank Chambers, 9, Bank Street, Alloa, Clackmannanshire. Auctioneers: MESSRS. FOX & SONS, 44/52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth; and at Southampton and Brighton.



ELEVEN MIXED FARMS AND SMALL HOLDINGS.

Equipped with excellent houses and farm buildings, and varying in area from

about 3 Acres to about 11 Acres.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE WHOLE OF THE VILLAGE OF CROOK OF DEVON consisting of well-secured Feu Duties on 40 houses amounting to £57 17s. 6d. per annum.

ELEVEN LET HOUSES.

VALUABLE FEUING GROUP.

Accommodation fields. Saw mill. Valuable woodlands. The whole extends to an area of about

2,642 Acres.

FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH (11 BRANCH OFFICES)
Telephone: Bournemouth 6300 (Five lines)

ALLIANCE

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1824

Head Office : Bartholomew Lane

London, E.C.2

Fire . Life . Accident



Burglary . Motor . Marine, etc.

The Alliance undertakes the duties of Executor and Trustee



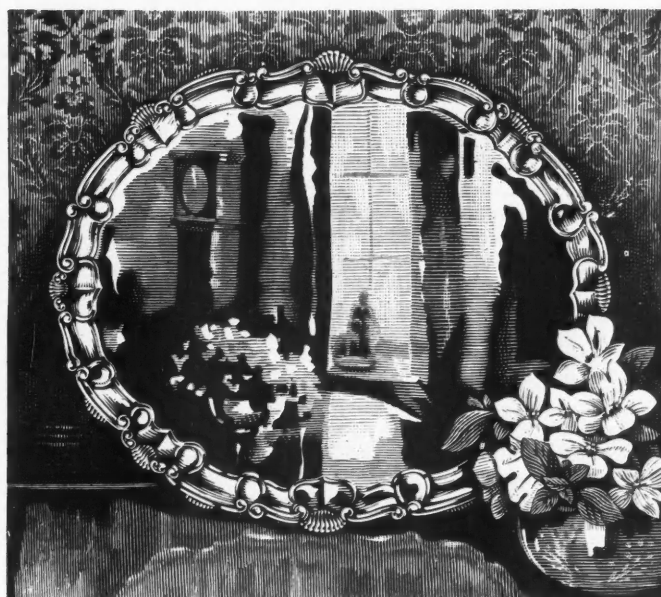
FOR THE COUNTRY COTTAGE

This fine set of mid-XVIII Century Windsor chairs and the unusual walnut gate-leg table are chosen from our carefully selected collection of interesting antiques

HEAL'S

At the Sign of the Fourposter

196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.1



THE SILVER REFLECTS:

Besides the shining picture of the room that I adorn you can see in me, as in a magic mirror, a woman's loving care, her pride in her home, and her gratitude to Silvo for the gleaming beauty which it gives, so carefully, to her treasured silver things. **SILVO**

ROSS'S

BELFAST

GINGER ALE
SODA WATER

TONIC WATER
GRAPE FRUIT

LIME JUICE CORDIAL
LEMONADE

Now coming into the straight—a winner for you



**FROM CUTTING
TO STACKING...
MASSEY-HARRIS
HAYMAKING MACHINES**
*Save time and labour
in the hayfield*

- ★ Steel Elevators (patented), 28 ft. and 30 ft. (illustrated).
- ★ Tractor Trailer Mowers, 5 ft. and 6 ft. cut.
- ★ Dickie (patented Swath Turner and Hay Collector,) for horse or tractor.
- ★ 12 ft. Self-Lift Tractor Rakes (patented), transport width 6' 6".
- ★ Combined Self-Acting and Manual Horse Rakes, 28 teeth.

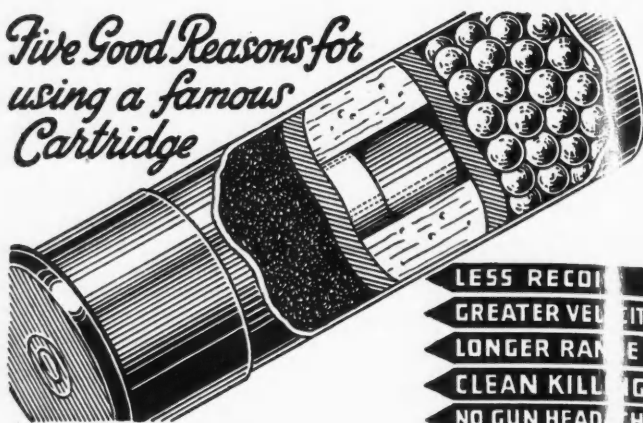


Manufactured in Great Britain

MASSEY-HARRIS
LIMITED

MASSEY HOUSE, BROOKLANDS ROAD, SALE, MANCHESTER

*Five Good Reasons for
using a famous
Cartridge*



LESS RECOIL
GREATER VELOCITY
LONGER RANGE
CLEAN KILLING
NO GUN HEADACHE

**PNEUMATIC
CARTRIDGES**
THE MOST EFFICIENT YET EVOLVED

1. An Air-chamber replaces the old-fashioned felt wad, and acts as a "cushion" which absorbs much of the force of the inevitable backward kick.
2. The Pneumatic Air-chamber, combined with the Domed Cards, makes a perfect gas check, which increases velocity, and gives greater killing power.
3. As the full force of the explosive gases is always used for driving, even at a long range Pneumatic Cartridges are deadly. You will enjoy this extra power.
4. Long shots once considered hopeless become possible clean kills, because the perfect gas check increases velocity, gives greater range, and lowers barrel pressure.

5. Gun-headache, the bane of many a good shot, is the result of shock brought about by recoil. Pneumatic Cartridges remove the cause of Gun-headache with its accompanying fatigue, simply by reducing recoil.

If you have difficulty in getting supplies locally, please write direct to the factory.
THE 'PNEUMATIC' CARTRIDGE CO., LTD., 96, HOLYROOD ROAD, EDINBURGH
Governing Director: L. Gordon Sandeman, M.C.



**HAVE WATER
ON TAP... install a**

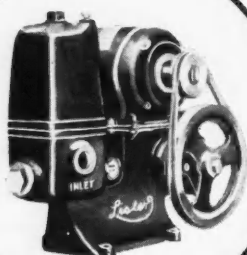
Lister

**PUMP FOR HOUSE
OR ESTATE**

Water from deep or shallow wells can be raised economically to provide an "on tap" supply with a Lister Pump, engine or electrically driven.

Ask Lister's Pump Service Dept. for Free Advice on the most suitable installation.

The pump illustrated is particularly suitable for private houses; it lifts 250 gallons an hour and operates automatically.



R.A. LISTER & CO. LTD., DURSLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

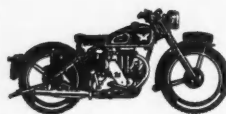
A NEW HOUSE IS BEING BUILT



Choose
**METROVICK
COSMOS LAMPS**

METROPOLITAN-VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO. LTD., NUMBER ONE KINGSWAY, LONDON

**THE
MATCHLESS**
IS DEMOBBED



The Clubman G3/L—the worthy successor to the Army G3/L—is waiting to give you the same unfailing service that it renders the fighting forces—but with more sparkle in the paint and performance. Go and inspect it now at your local dealer.

ASSOCIATED MOTOR CYCLES, LTD., PLUMSTEAD ROAD, LONDON, S.E.18

THE A. B. C. OF EXPORTS

A serious subject simply explained



1 To build our prosperity we require many raw materials from abroad. To pay for these we must send British goods overseas. Then, with the materials our ships bring home, we can speed British Industry.



2 We want goods in plenty—for ourselves as well as for our export customers. But, exports come first. Otherwise we shall not get the imports which our industries must have to get going full speed ahead.



3 Our export trade suffered much during the war. Today we must go all out to expand it. The less we, ourselves, buy at home... the more we sell abroad... the sooner shall we have lasting prosperity.



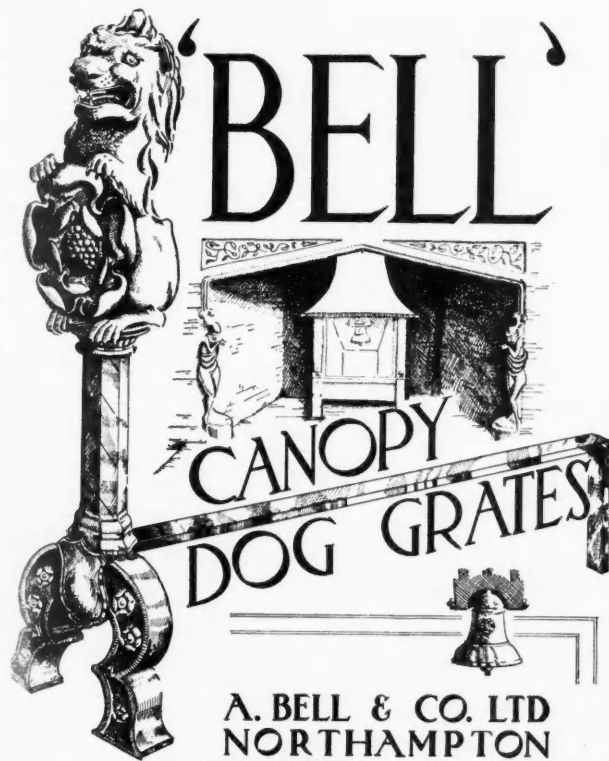
HERE'S WHERE WE ALL COME IN

4 Let's back Britain's prosperity drive! Let's spend as little as we can... Save as much as we can. We'll be doing ourselves a good turn... helping Britain's exports to bring us home prosperity.

Save for Prosperity

HELP BRITAIN—AND YOURSELF

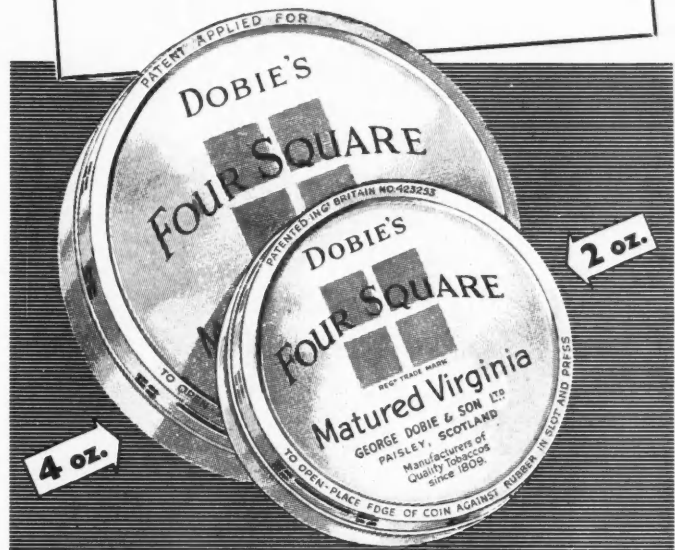
Issued by the National Savings Committee



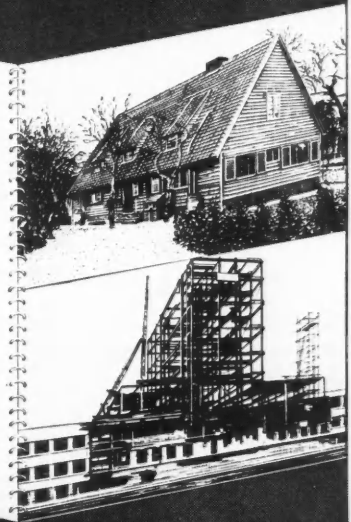
A. BELL & CO. LTD
NORTHAMPTON
& 98 BATH ST GLASGOW

FOUR SQUARE in vacuum tins!

These famous tobaccos now come to you in 4-oz. and 2-oz. vacuum tins, as fresh as the day they left the blender's table. Since the supply is limited, please return the empty tin to your tobacconist. Six blends. And in 1-oz. foil-wrapped packets.



**Constructional
Steelwork
Timber Buildings
Fencing & Ironwork
Wire Netting**



Boulton & Paul Ltd

NORWICH

LONDON • BIRMINGHAM



Dorville Models
EXCLUSIVE TO — *Don March*
IN LIVERPOOL

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIX. No. 2569

APRIL 12, 1946



Harlip

MRS. JOHN MACEachERN

Mrs. MacEachern, whose husband is Lt. J. K. MacEachern, U.S.N.R., is the daughter of Major R. W. Verelst, late 11th Hussars, and Mrs. Verelst and grand-daughter of the late General Sir Herbert Vaughan Cox and Lady Cox. During the war Mrs. MacEachern worked at the Foreign Office

COUNTRY LIFE

EDITORIAL OFFICES:
2-10, TAVISTOCK STREET
COVENT GARDEN
W.C.2.

Telegrams: Country Life, London
Telephone: Temple Bar 7351

ADVERTISEMENT AND
PUBLISHING OFFICES:

TOWER HOUSE
SOUTHAMPTON STREET,
W.C.2.

Telephone: Temple Bar 4363
Telegrams: Advitcs, Rand,
London



The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. MSS. will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

Postal rates on this issue: Inland 2d. Canada 1½d. Elsewhere abroad 2d. Annual subscription rates including postage: Inland and Abroad, 86s. 8d.; Canada, 84s. 6d.

QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE

THE Government's decision to shelve the Bill dealing with compensation and betterment which Mr. Silkin promised for this Session is being justified on the grounds that the subject matter will require very serious consideration in both Houses, that the Bill presents almost insuperable difficulties in drafting and that other impending legislation must have precedence. While the present Ministry cannot be blamed for the failure of the Coalition either to find a legislative formula to cover the recommendations of the Uthwatt Committee, or to give shape and substance to the much vaguer policy outlined in their own White Paper, it is impossible to avoid asking what is likely to be the result of this further delay over the whole volume of planning projects which cannot be postponed. Lord Reith and his team have shown commendable expedition in getting out their Interim Reports on the creation of new towns. The first Report on the choice of agency which should be responsible for this great project of national development has been in the Government's hands since January 21, and as the result of their consideration of it, New Town Bills are said to be on the stocks, ready to be introduced before Whitsun and passed before the end of the Session. What is likely to happen if the machinery thus set in motion by the Government starts before any decision is reached with regard to the underlying questions of compensation and betterment?

A good deal obviously depends on the agency chosen. The Reith Committee considers that the most suitable agency would be a Government-sponsored public corporation, but on the other hand wholeheartedly admits that in view of the varied tasks involved there might be much advantage in using both "local authority corporations" and other authorised associations to tackle individual problems, which will be of such differing scope and magnitude. The Government may well decide, however, that the work should be done through corporations controlled by Ministers directly responsible to Parliament—or to a Parliamentary majority. And once this principle of central acquisition and control is accepted on such an unprecedented scale, what will become their attitude towards the national use and control of land as a whole? Will the Government be content with a more or less agreed solution of the problem of land values, or will they take the line that recent legislation has completely altered the situation, and that there is now no reasonable alternative to nationalisation?

This at least is a possibility which must be considered, and it is to be hoped that it will not be overlooked when the New Town Bills are produced. The Reith Committee's arguments in

favour of a variety of types of agency or of a public corporation not constantly subject to Parliamentary interference are difficult to disregard. Without knowing the lines upon which the Government intend to act it can at least be said that they will be well advised to follow the Committee's advice both in having a separate agency for such "new town" schemes, and in making the fullest possible use not only of local authorities but of private enterprise and public utility undertakings in the actual work of development. The local authorities alone are capable of managing the difficult business of "exchange of population" and to refuse the help and initiative offered by authorised associations, whether based on public spirit or commercial interest would be sheer waste from every point of view.

FARM TENANCIES

UNDER an obscure Defence Regulation known as 62 (4a), farming tenants are protected from the speculator, aiming at a quick turnover, who will buy a farm with the intention of getting vacant possession and selling again at an enhanced price, often in small lots. Until recently the good farmer, especially if he is classified A by the agricultural committee, felt safe from disturbance in the knowledge that the Minister of Agriculture would not give his consent to a notice to quit from a new owner, who bought the land since September 3, 1939. But in the last few months the Minister seems to have been giving consent more freely and some first-class farmers have been disturbed.

APRIL ON THE FENS

*How spacious are the fens, and how serene!
Here is a river where two willows weep,
And here the gentle cows and timid sheep
Browse in the pastures where the wind is keen;
Here the fresh, cutting wind blows cold and clean
Across the meadows where young lambs will leap;
And here are fields with furrows, brown and deep,
Or sown with narrow rows of tender green.*

*Amid the signs of long and patient toil,
Fair roadway, straight cut dyke and careful fence,
All labour's dignity provides a foil
To turmoil and destruction and suspense.
Here on this fruitful, dark and shining soil,
Here are serenity and permanence.*

CONSTANCE BREED.

While the need for maximum food production remains so pressing, as it must for the next two years at least, it is clearly against the national interest that the sitting tenant who is doing his job well should be turned out. When this question was raised recently in the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture gave an undertaking that the Minister's decision would normally be in favour of the sitting tenant, if it appears that a change of occupation will result in any reduction at all in the food production of the holding. At the present time this is undoubtedly the right policy, but this Defence Regulation cannot stand for all time. There is a strong case for revising the Agricultural Holdings Act. The N.F.U. want the tenant to get payment for loss of business goodwill as well as the ordinary year's rent as compensation for disturbance, and landowners have other proposals which they want the Minister to consider. There have been some preliminary discussions which should now be pursued.

THE REGENT'S PARK TERRACES

THE decision to convert unoccupied houses in the Regent's Park terraces into Government offices is to be welcomed as a short-term measure. The houses, many of which are damaged, will thereby at least be put in better repair and kept dry and warm; and requisitioned houses elsewhere presumably be vacated. Seven years has been mentioned as the expected duration of the lease, and houses in private occupation are to remain so. If it did nothing else the step would give the necessary time for

resolving on the eventual policy to be adopted—complete restoration, restoration externally with internal conversion to other purposes, or redevelopment, on which Lord Gorrell's Committee has been taking evidence. The second alternative will probably be recommended, and is certainly to be devoutly hoped for, though not at the cost of permanent conversion to offices. The site, overlooking the Park, is too good to waste on officials who, are only there by day.

NOT SO ANCIENT MONUMENTS

THE announcement in the *London Gazette* that the King has reconstituted the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England so as to take cognisance of buildings erected after 1714 does away with a limitation that has long become an anomaly. When first appointed in 1908, the Commission's limit was 1700, which was so patently arbitrary and absurd—excluding even such of Wren's work as was executed under Queen Anne—that in 1913 it was extended by a compromise to 1714. Since then the recognition of the merits of Georgian architecture, and of many 19th-century buildings, has caused the Commission repeatedly to apply to the Treasury for revision of its terms of reference enabling it to move with the times. More fortunate, the Royal Commission for Wales was able before the war to include in its volume on Anglesey the great Victorian bridges over the Menai Straits. The new constitution permits the Commission for England to exercise selective discretion in the recording of these later buildings, whereas every building of earlier date than 1714 had, and will continue, to be noticed. The Commission, with which the National Buildings Record is now incorporated, has purely recording functions. It does not schedule for preservation, which is a function of the Ancient Monuments Department of the Ministry of Works, though every volume of the R.C.H.M. includes a list of buildings "especially worthy of preservation."

THE GOLFING SEASON

THE *Daily Mail* tournament at St. Annes, in which Padgham made so popular a "come back," was a thoroughly interesting start to the golfing season. That season from the professional's point of view is to be longer and fuller than ever before. So many institutions of various kinds have given prizes that tournament will succeed tournament throughout the summer. No one will grudge the winners the harvest they will reap, but there does seem a question whether the thing is not being a little overdone. Wherever a tournament may be held there will always be a good crowd to see the best players, but there is a doubt whether the general public will continue to be interested, and will not get a little tired of reading lists of scores done on courses that it does not know. The members of golf clubs, too, though keen enough for their own professional to do well, may murmur a little at his continual absence from his avocation at his club. What they want primarily is a home professional and not a wandering gladiator.

IN VINO VERITAS

IF for the future we are bamboozled into paying a high price for fruit juices which have the power neither to cheer nor to inebriate, it will apparently be our own fault. As from the first of this month the label on bottles of British wines and spirits must set out "specific details of the fruits used and the alcoholic content." That delightfully vague word "type," which has covered so many sins, will presumably vanish, and if we drink carrots and turnips we shall at least do so deliberately. This rule is rather an insult to some of the old home-made wines which possessed plenty of "kick." At Dinley Dell the elderberry wine went round and round and round again producing sound sleep and pleasant dreams, but, if memory serves, we are further told that it was well fortified with brandy, and that doubtless made all the difference, and modern imitations are not likely for some time, at any rate, to possess that advantage. Now if we scrutinise the label we shall be able to calculate our capacity to a nicety.



STRATHTUMMEL FROM CRAIGOWER, PERTHSHIRE

Alfred Furness

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

A CORRESPONDENT, who has been making enquiries about a suitable hotel with sporting facilities in the Highlands, has sent me the typewritten tariff of one of them. This hotel offers both salmon fishing and deer-stalking on a sliding scale, which rather took my breath away, even in these days when the sky appears to be the limit. The charge for a day's salmon fishing is one guinea, plus two guineas for each fish caught, so that the angler's joy when the gaff is wielded successfully on several occasions is marred by apprehension as to whether he will be able to afford the day's stalking on the deer forest which he had promised himself on the morrow, and which is even more expensive. Here the rate is ten guineas per day, plus a sliding scale of charges for any stag shot, which starts at fifteen guineas for a seven-pointer, and ends with a royal at fifty guineas. The resulting venison, however, is the property of the guest, and he can send away as many parcels of it as he likes at an additional charge of 1s. a package.

I believe there are some men who have managed to emerge from this war with a satisfactory bank balance, though so far I have not had the pleasure of meeting one, but I am doubtful if the average Service man with his small hard-won war gratuity will be able to expand very much in this Scottish sports emporium. In one's imagination one can overhear the following conversation in the smoking-room before

dinner when one guest asks another as to the whereabouts of the Smiths: "Oh, haven't you heard? They had a most disastrous day yesterday, and have had to leave the hotel hurriedly. Smith went out to shoot a stag in the morning and, the stalker having put him on to a big herd, he was most careful to select a seven-pointer, which was all the poor fellow could afford. Unfortunately, when he took the shot the bullet went slap through the beast and killed a twelve-pointer, which was standing immediately behind the seven, and which he had not noticed. With a debit balance of seventy-five guineas on his head—he rushed back to the hotel in a panic to find that his wife had had a very bad day financially on the river. Now he has rushed up to London to see his banker about an overdraft and was very gloomy about his chance of obtaining it."

IT may be argued that it is not only an unpardonable offence against good sportsmanship, but also impossible to shoot two stags with one bullet. I can only say that it can be done, and that my escutcheon is blotted for all time on this account, for I have perpetrated the

crime, but I have what I think is a good defence. It was my first day's stalking on a deer forest, and I am not quite sure that I am correct in calling it a forest, as there were no trees in sight, and the previous day when the party were grouse driving it had been a moor. It looked very much the same the next morning when, having been thoroughly drilled and intimidated by the head keeper, I was led out accompanied by a gillie and a man with a pony.

I was given clearly to understand that I had nothing whatsoever to do with the location of a stag, or the stalking. I was not even allowed to carry my rifle for fear I might play with it and let it off. All I had to do was to follow obediently, feeling very much like a new preparatory schoolboy on the first day of the term, in the rear of better men than myself, and wait for the moment when I should be called upon to act as executioner. The "forest" was over-populated with deer, as we saw two big herds immediately we reached the first crest on the high land, and I could not help feeling we were rather over-acting the part of extreme cautiousness as the deer looked to me most placid and confiding.

IN due course, after we had tested the wind and performed all the rites laid down in *Deer-Stalking instructions in—*, I was passed up to the front rank and told by the

keeper to shoot a certain stag right in the middle of the herd. I began to protest that there were many other animals behind him, and that I might hit another stag behind.

"Shoot yon stag," whispered the keeper in a tone which brooked of no argument.

I shot as directed and, when the herd had disappeared over the brow of the hill, was not greatly surprised to see four pairs of legs waving in the air in front of us. My brace of stags, however, did not include a twelve-pointer, and as a matter of fact the two together did not add up to this score, as, though the animal at which I had fired was a ten-pointer, the unfortunate recipient of the half-spent bullet was what is known in the stalking world as a "hummel," with no points at all!

I believe there was some sort of explanation for the keeper's behaviour, as this particular grouse moor was definitely overstocked with deer, which were not welcome, and he could never persuade the tenant to detail anyone from the various parties to go out and shoot some of the surplus. I have a suspicion that he would have been delighted if I had turned a Lewis gun on the herd. As for the part I played in this disgraceful episode I can only offer as an excuse the plea that I was so afflicted by the inferiority complex and class-consciousness which the average Sassenach experiences on coming into contact with a Highland keeper that against my own judgment I did as I was told.

SOME time ago in these Notes I mentioned the wisdom of decorating with the Order of Maternity those hens who had proved their worth in the sitting-box and resulting chick run, so that they do not appear inadvertently on the table with carrots, onions, and white sauce during the non-laying period in autumn, but are available for most important work in the spring. This year, although the time of

the sitting of eggs was at hand, none of my three decorated mothers showed the slightest signs of maternal feelings, and when appealed to they regarded me with a cold, spinsterish look in their eyes. Two novices, however, entered for the nursery stakes, and these, after the usual display of hysteria and feminine indecision, were finally settled down on clutches of eggs, some of which they broke in their anxiety to get on or off the nest.

Then one day I found in a nest-box at the time of the evening feed the star-turn of my selected mothers, and from the gentle pecks she administered to my hand I knew she was informing me that she wished to sit at last, the delay being due, presumably, to inclement weather. There was no need with this old veteran of four seasons to test her first with china eggs in the sitting coop. Her mind was quite clear on the point that she desired to bring up a family, and the confidence we have one for the other is such that I at once agreed that she should. The nest was prepared, the precious clutch of 13 placed in it (it is a sound idea, if the hen is a big one, to show one's contempt for superstition with the odd egg) and at eventide I carried her up to her new quarters. She made only one remark on the way up—this was *sotto voce* and in the nature of "it's turned out fine again"—and immediately she saw the coop she realised that her wishes had been understood.

I put her down in front of the door and she walked in delicately, inspecting the eggs with a practised and critical eye. One or two had to be shifted slightly into a better position, and a little house decoration was necessary with some obstructing bits of straw and hay. Then, turning round twice to check the sitting-space with the blue print in her mind, she settled down gently on the eggs with a remark that sounded like murmured thanks, and I closed the door. Until in three months time the maternal urge suddenly departs from her, I

know that, whatever may happen in the adjoining coops through inexperience, this one will not fail in her duties and will produce the full quota of healthy birds.

I HAVE been re-reading the book, *Wild Life in a Southern County*, the author of which, Richard Jefferies, was almost as great a lover and observer of birds in the 80s of the last century as was Gilbert White a hundred years before him. Among other varieties he studied most closely was the kingfisher, and I was staggered to read after a long account of this bird's methods of feeding, and his selection of a breeding site—all written apparently with affection for this most attractive of our river dwellers—a description of the best way to shoot him!

"When disturbed the kingfisher almost invariably flies off in a favourite direction, and this habit has often proved fatal to him, because the sportsman knows exactly which way to look, and carries his gun prepared." This is proof that our fondness for all birds, and our desire to protect them, is of more or less recent origin, as if Richard Jefferies were alive to-day he would probably be a most active member of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

Except on trout and salmon hatcheries, the kingfisher is to-day welcome on every water, and for me no fishing day would be quite perfect if I did not see at some time that familiar iridescent blue flash travelling up or down stream. On hatcheries the kingfisher is only a nuisance when the fish are in the fry stage, and, as the ponds in which these small fish live are quite small, it is a simple matter to keep them covered with a screen of wire-netting. I imagine that Richard Jefferies, with an eye to his royalties, wrote his book partly for the stuffed-bird collectors, as otherwise one cannot imagine any sportsman wishing to shoot the most beautiful bird in the British Isles.

A WHITE RED SQUIRREL

Written and Illustrated by FRANCES PITT

A WHITE red squirrel! What a contradiction in terms, with a fairy-tale, impossible ring about the words making them seem quite unreal. Surely a *white* red squirrel could only come straight from fairyland, released for a brief moment by the royal pleasure of the fairy queen, and likely to be recalled at any instant to serve the fairy monarch as a joyous companion?

I gazed at the sprite in white, rubbed my eyes and looked again, and it was still there! There were the beautifully tufted ears, the slim shape and thick, plumed tail of a red squirrel, but instead of the customary brown, red-brown and greyish shades that we associate with a red squirrel in full winter fur, I stared at a white form, spotlessly white without a dark hair of any description, set off by bright pink eyes. Perhaps pink is too mild a word for those gleaming eyes, for they were more the hue of ripe red currants glistening with moisture.

Such was my first glimpse of Miss Nuts, an example of that rare animal, an albino specimen of *Sciurus vulgaris leucourus*, the British light-tailed red squirrel, as I met her in the home of her owners, the Rev. T. C. Davies and Mrs. Davies. She gazed at me with the polite inquisitiveness and perfect confidence of a young lady who had lived her short life as a house pet and knew no reason to fear anybody or anything. Nuts sat on the arm of a chair, her lovely white tail curved aloft, and nibbled busily at a nut. She held it in those curious, long-fingered, sensitive hands characteristic of her species. They seemed the more curious for being white, and I stared and admired anew.

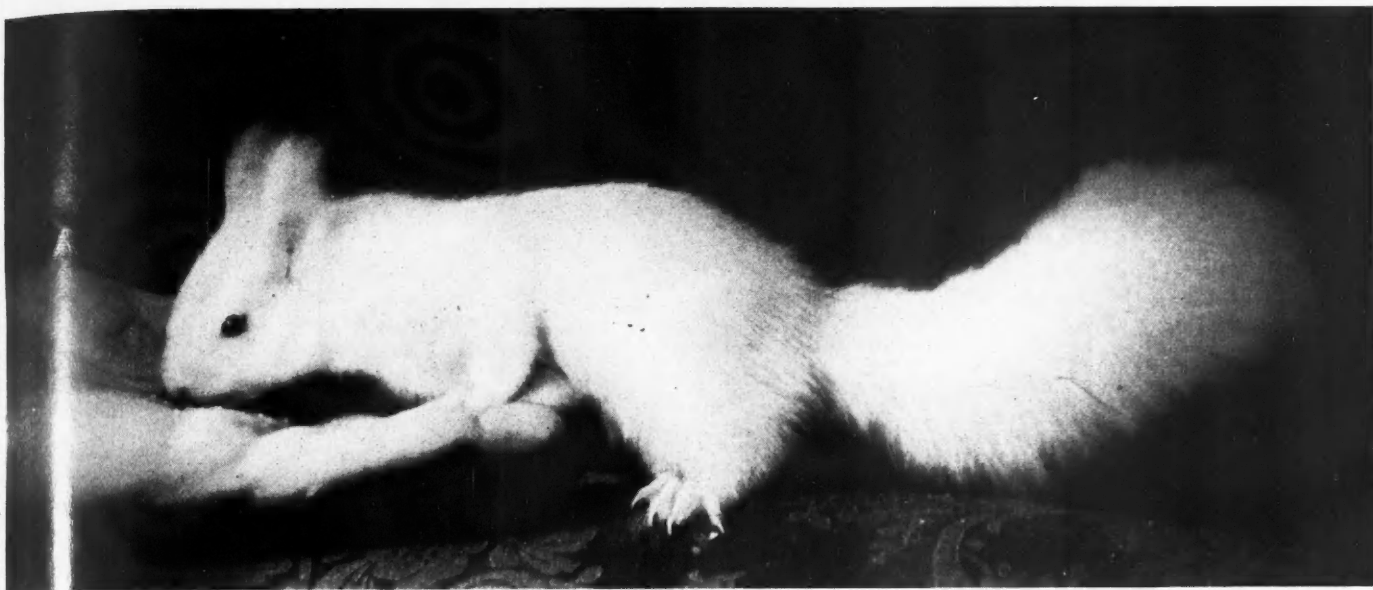
Albino varieties occur occasionally in many species of mammals and birds. Certain birds seem prone to white freaks. White and pied blackbirds are comparatively frequent, and it is the same with the house sparrow. I have seen three white swallows, a white starling and a white red-wing. Among mammals, I have met a pure white badger with pink eyes; also a white meadow vole and sundry freak moles. The mole, in its subterranean world, often forgets its normal dark coloration and appears in white and cream forms.

A white squirrel, however, is another matter, though this remark does not apply to the alien grey squirrel. Both white and black varieties of the grey squirrel are met fairly frequently. Indeed, albino grey squirrels are not particularly remarkable, but it is the opposite with the red squirrel. Apparently it has little tendency to either albinism or melanism.

I consulted a number of authorities on British



THE ALBINO RED SQUIRREL MISS NUTS ENJOYS A TIT-BIT WHILE ON THE ARM OF A CHAIR



MISS NUTS TAKING CRUMBS FROM HER OWNER'S HAND

mammals, both early and late—Bewick, Barrett-Hamilton and Millais among others—but only in the last-named could I find any reference to albino specimens of the red squirrel. It was not until I began to delve in the pages of the old *Zoologist*, which were in literal fact remarkably dusty, that I came on a full description of two or three freak squirrels.

In 1893 a fine white male with pink eyes was obtained on Capt. Holford's estate at Weston Birt near Tetbury, Gloucestershire, a property of which the editor refers to an albino red squirrel from Holt in Norfolk recorded in 1885; and another caught by a retriever at Lumley, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, in 1892, this latter being recorded in the *Zoologist* by the Rev. A. Mathews. In 1889, C. D. Dack, of Holt, Norfolk (*Zoologist* for that year, p. 68) tells how, on October 24, he received a pied squirrel, with a white saddle across its back, all four legs white, half its tail white, and a white tip to its nose. Lastly, in the *Zoologist* for 1889, Oxley Grabham writes of a squirrel which he saw in a taxidermist's. He states that it had come from Wiltshire and was quite white with pink eyes.

No doubt further research would unearth a few more records of abnormally-coloured red squirrels, but it is evident that white freaks of this species are more than exceptional; they are very rare. This was why I gazed with such special interest on the beautiful Nuts and felt I was indeed privileged in being allowed to meet her.

I asked about her history and was told that the story began in the early spring of last year in a pleasant well-timbered green valley in Northern Wales, where a young man found a baby squirrel. He had the little thing for twenty-four hours, but he could not get it to eat anything, and I imagine he was much relieved when Mr. and Mrs. Davies offered to take it.

The young squirrel had been taken from the drey on the Monday morning, but it was not until the Wednesday afternoon that she was persuaded to nibble a small hazel nut, or rather hazel kernel. She did not at first seem to understand what it was nor what she was meant to do with it. It was only when it was rubbed against her teeth that she began to eat. "Before that much success was achieved, we had," says Mr. Davies, "with much difficulty got her to take a little milk from a pipette."

The feeding problem was solved! But was it? There were only six hazel nuts in the house, so how was Miss Nuts to be kept alive until the next nut harvest six months later?

The rearing of young red squirrels is never an easy task. I have battled with several squirrel babies and know the troubles and anxieties, the obstinacy of the tiny creatures and the extreme importance of not changing their food. Only loving patience and determination to win through can achieve success. My admiration goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Davies for what they did and the manner in which they overcame all obstacles and troubles, including the shortage of nuts. It suffices now to say that they won through, devotedly tending the tiny white creature that as yet showed little of her future fairy beauty.

The facts that the young squirrel was well clad and had teeth sufficiently advanced to nibble nuts so early as April 5 show that she must have been born at the beginning of March, if not in February, for squirrels are naked, blind and helpless at birth, and take several weeks to reach the active stage.

Once the initial difficulties of feeding the young squirrel had been overcome, she went ahead splendidly, thriving as well as any young squirrel of normal colouring, and showing no trace of the delicacy of constitution often associated with lack of pigment. She was as full of life and high spirits as only a happy, joyous young creature can be, romping, racing and playing all over the place, for she had the run of the house.

From early days Nuts went where she pleased, into the living rooms, the bedrooms and even the kitchen. When visiting the latter, she found a store cupboard open, explored it, discovered packets of dried eggs and dried milk

and decided both were good. Hearing of this I offered both to my *Jemima*, a squirrel lady about twelve months older than Nuts, but of ordinary brown colour. However, she declined to make any experiment and dived into my pocket for a nut.

Nuts lives up to her name by eating quantities of nuts, and hiding others that she cannot eat at once here, there and everywhere. I watched her park one nut between the cushion and the back of an armchair, going through the actions of burying it. Wild squirrels often bury food they cannot eat at the moment, and Nuts did the same, even using her hands as if pushing back loose soil. My *Jemima* often buries nuts in my hair, but Mrs. Davies said that, so far, Miss Nuts was more respectful.

Seeing Nuts's perfect tameness and that even visitors did not worry her, I hoped to get some really good flashlight photographs of her, but like all small animals she was by no means an easy subject. She was so restless, so full of



PERCHED ON MR. DAVIES'S SHOULDER

vitality and so anxious to be up and doing something that it was difficult to get her in dead sharp focus, in the perfect pose and with the right background.

I fired off flashbulb after flashbulb. These soundless, smell-less things are a great boon to the animal photographer. The brief, brilliant light does not worry even the wildest of wild creatures. Nuts took no notice at all of the flashes, but went on nibbling the nuts, cake, and so on, offered her as a bribe to remain before the camera.

By the way, she loves nice sweet cake, but I think most squirrels like sweet things. Mr. Davies related a honey episode, when Nuts, having sampled with delight the sweet, sticky stuff, got honey on her face, after which she smeared it with dust, and he had much ado to clean up the little lady, who temporarily lost the right to be described as a sprite in white.

The story reminded me of the time that Jenny, my old squirrel, took a piece of chocolate to bed with her, lay on it until the heat of her body softened it and then got it smeared all over her. Poor Jenny, she was in a mess, but she cleaned herself and emerged as smart as ever in a surprisingly short time.

I think that squirrels spend a good deal

MISS NUTS SITS ON HER OWNER'S HAND TO SAMPLE A PIECE OF CAKE



of their time when in the nest in cleaning and dressing their jackets. After all, a lovely, soft, silky coat, plus a very thick tail and tufted ears, must be properly looked after. I have seen my Jemima take her tail in her forepaws and lick it with care, after which she washed her face in the manner of a cat.

Returning to Nuts and the camera, she really was very, very good, sitting eating nuts and cake while I fired again and again. It shows the rapidity of her actions, even of her jaws when nibbling, that some of my resulting photographs showed slight want of sharpness about the head. A flashbulb gives an exposure of approximately $\frac{1}{100}$ sec., but this was not sufficiently fast to arrest all movement, certainly not the movement of Miss Nuts when eating.

Yet even the best behaved of squirrels, even this lady in white, must get tired of posing for the camera, and presently Nuts, having finished her luncheon, decided she must go to bed. The interview had been taking place in a room on the west side of the house, while Nuts's sleeping quarters are in a room on the south side. So now she sprang to the floor, ran across the room to the door, which was closed, and began to dance to and fro before it, asking in action if not words to be allowed to depart.

On the door being opened, the squirrel ran across the hall, through another door and returned to her headquarters. There were convenient branches specially arranged for the lady, and aloft on a stout pole was a basket containing her nest. Before retiring to bed she must have a little water, drinking with many laps of her tiny pink tongue from a saucer placed in readiness on the floor. Then she climbed up a branch from which she could look out across garden, fields and away over the valley. She did not stay long at the window, but soon ran aloft to the basket. She paused on its rim and stared down on us, her lovely ruby eyes glowing in their setting of white fur, but it was a goodbye glance. She was late; she had stayed up too long and must now go to bed and to sleep. So she quietly crept into her nest and was seen no more.

In this going to bed early Nuts conformed to the custom of all the red squirrels I have had, each of which has taken life easily from January

to May or even later. Exercise in the early morning, then bed for the rest of the twenty-four hours, is the rule at this period; but from June to November, if not December, squirrels are racing about nearly all day long.

Incidentally, the British red squirrel, despite widespread belief to the contrary, does not



AND SO TO BED. THE WHITE RED SQUIRREL TAKES A LAST LOOK ROUND FROM THE SECURITY OF HER BASKET

hibernate in the proper sense of the term. It does not become torpid, like a dormouse or a bat; both of these sink into a profound unconsciousness in which they are cold to the touch and their breathing is scarcely perceptible. Even in the worst of mid-winter weather, when the wind howls from the east and snow flies before it, a squirrel merely curls itself up in its drey, buries its head under its tail and waits until it can venture out. I have tracked both red and grey squirrels far through the snow, and have watched a red squirrel thoroughly enjoying winter sports.

The behaviour of squirrels in winter, however, is a digression from the beautiful lady in white, so let me conclude my account of Nuts by saying that, having retired to bed, she firmly refused to come out again. Mr. Davies called her by name and tapped on the stout stick supporting her basket, but it was no good. She had had an energetic morning; she was tired and now meant to rest.

So we left her in peace, while I heard of her playful ways, the games she had with her owners and her delight in early morning romps. I thought what a lucky little squirrel she was, having the run of the house and the affectionate attendance of devoted friends. Out in the woods her career would almost certainly have been a brief one, for what chance could she, with her conspicuous white jacket, have had against foes natural and unnatural?—I use the latter word to cover the fool with a gun, the greater of all menaces to the rare or unusual creature.

The thanks of all lovers of animals must be extended to Mr. and Mrs. Davies for preserving so remarkable a specimen, not in a glass case, but as a living and, I do not think it is exaggerating to add, loving personality, scampering so joyously through her days, a delight to herself and all around her.

In conclusion I should like to say how glad I would be to receive information from readers who have come across abnormally-coloured red squirrels, whether white or otherwise. Likewise white and black grey squirrels, though albinistic and melanistic forms of this latter species are, as we have seen, by no means uncommon—the real rarity is the white red squirrel.

SPRING COMES TO EVERYONE

By NEGLEY FARSON

IT is wonderful, how lovely a pile of manure looks in the country. We have been putting some in our trenches and around the fruit trees. I am using the editorial or prize-fight manager's "we" in this article: "We will knock the stuffing out of Battler Burke on Thursday night!" says Sailor O'Brien's 5 ft. 2 in. manager; whereas poor Sailor O'Brien (whose name is probably Liepschutz, by the way), lying on his rubbing table, thinking gloomily of the human ape he has to take on, merely mumbles: "Uh-huh."

I am using that kind of we. Which means that my wife is distributing the lovely manure. I, the hired man, merely dig the trenches. Yes, I know, we should have put in the manure last autumn. So should I have a nice dish of bacon and eggs every morning when I am in London. We just couldn't get any manure.

You may wonder how we ever get anything to grow in this garden. So do I. It is a matter of pure luck, when I put anything into the ground, if it ever comes up. I kept a book, a gardener's log, when we began to break this garden in, two years ago, and drinking my tea this dawn, as the curlews call from the sands (and how disturbing, space-hinting, their age-old cry can be!) I thought I would read my log again—to see what I thought about things then. I read:—

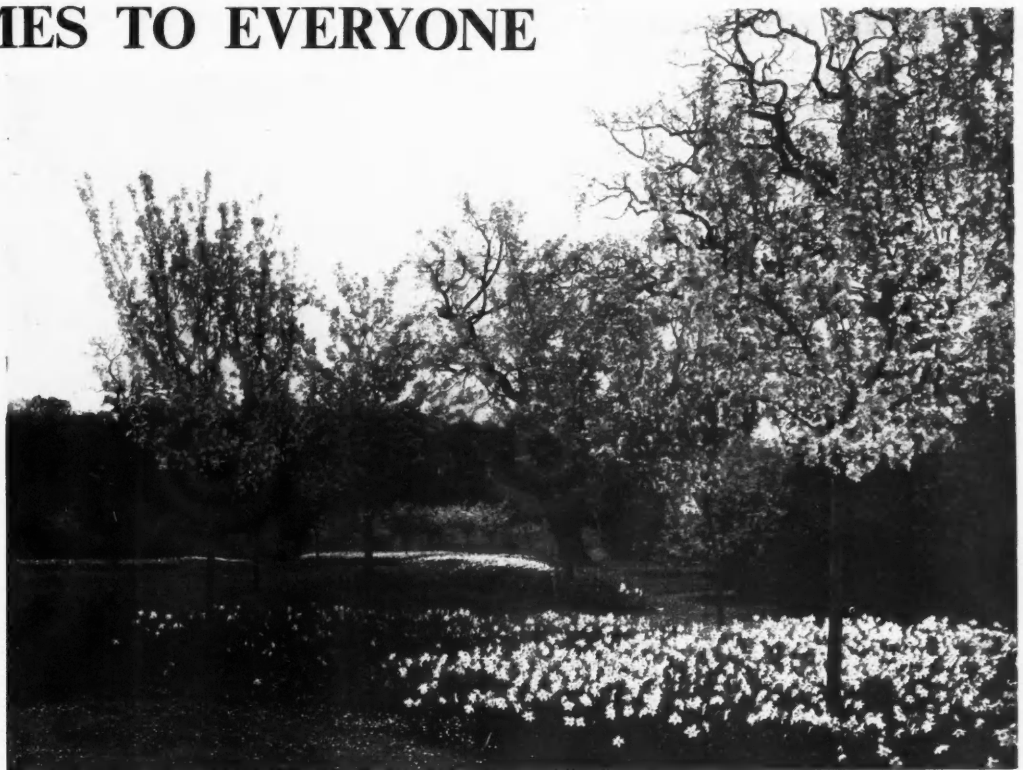
August 6: Bought 2 forks, spade, shovel, 2 saws, chisel, sickle, and a ruler—no man is complete without a ruler—for about £3. (Same price lunch for two, with wine, at my favourite London restaurant.) But think what a lot of work went into the making of those tools—and what a lot of work is going to be got out of them—and me!

I was more prophetic than I knew.

August 8: (Breaking in hitherto untilled land): Began digging for cold-frames, out of grass field. Grip of roots gives you some idea of the United States' prairies—and how removing the grass turned them into the Dust Bowl. (This, a memory of 1934, when I toured the Dakota "Badlands," writing about the drought that killed the cattle on the great Main Range.) Stepping backwards into the nettles (I must have been in bare feet)—with Eve swinging the sickle behind my tendons! I was not hamstrung: we cleared a considerable area. Now I shall turn bricklayer.

Those four cold-frames are now going strong as I write this—working while I sleep—one with crisp lettuce; the other three with peas and beans and, I think (they are my wife's province), some cauliflower seedlings. But they have not a lower wall of bricks. We couldn't get any bricks. (But neither could Mr. Bevan.)

Score of that first year, among the exotic things, was 88 eatable ears of American corn: Golden Bantam. They would have been wonderful, a big item on the profit side of my country ledger, if we had had some butter to eat them with. Exotic item for the next year, not so good; American lima beans. I had the seeds, the beans sent over from Burpee's in Philadelphia, a name I grew up with. But North Devon was not like our New Jersey soil. Only one lima bean reached maturity. We kept the pods (Oh, memory of my grand old grandfather); and now, lo, we have 24 lovely, bold young things that have thrust their strong green heads up to meet life, from the box where they have been germinating on the sea-



BLOSSOM AND SPRING FLOWERS IN A HAMPSHIRE GARDEN

side sill of my bedroom window. Expatriates. Will they become good Anglo-Americans?

And so I muse, as the sky lightens, and the tableland of Lundy Island materialises, fifteen miles out to sea. Two long rows of barn cloches now house our early potatoes. Another long row stands over what must have been a thousand peas we dropped into their staggered holes. I await events.

What is this garden? What does it mean to me? Well, there were six years in my wandering life as a foreign newspaper correspondent, when (with the exception of one year in Soviet Russia) I never lived in any one country for over six months. During that time when I was living out of suitcases, in steamships and foreign hotels, fighting with censors, custom officials, and concierges, around this muzzy world,—when the only things that seemed able to catch up with us were our bills—I often said to myself: "Just give me a garden in the country! And nothing on earth will dig me out of it."

Foreign newspaper correspondents are not orthodox people. Not, by any stretch of the imagination, could they be called of the country squire type. (Not this one.) We have picked up too many bad habits. We have also been "conditioned" by our roving life. Rome to-day, Sofia to-morrow (I am speaking of before the Soviet's Iron Curtain fell). And you give hostages to fortune, when you begin to keep ducks and chickens. I loathe chickens. I think they epitomise all the meanness of life. But I love ducks. We will never eat ours, when they outgrow their egg-laying days: they shall be pensioned.

And so, almost frighteningly more prophetic than I had intended to be—I *can't* be dug out of North Devon. I'm here to stay. That is, unless we sell this place that we have worked so hard on, and therefore come to love; and go off to some wilder bit of Scotland, where I can take a rod and go up the burns in the spring, shoot the grey-leg geese in winter as they come in on their southern flight and perhaps keep a boat, just a sailing dinghy, in which I will feel the pull of the wind again—and troll for mackerel. We have considered that.

Another hostage. But she travels back and forth to London in the train with us—is Hepzie, our cat. She has just had four kittens. One I drowned immediately, before it could even

know it was in this unhappy world. It was white, with a black head: nobody would have taken it. (Who was Hepzie's itinerant husband?) One, a coming tabby, Hepzie would not feed. I found it every morning, behind Hepzie's back, in her armchair nursery. It was dead one morning. Another, also a promising tabby, I found on the floor one sunset, two tiny punctures in its stomach. Was it our dachshund? (She is jealous of Hepzie.) Was it a little tyke of a Scotty, that we sometimes find in our house? Was it Hepzie? Because this is her first fling in matrimony: I thought she might not know how to carry her kittens.

I also thought that she would not miss it. That first night she did not. But next morning, when my wife and I were eating our porridge, Hepzie came into our breakfast-room. She had Roland, that's the white kitten's name, in her mouth. She leapt—it was about four feet—straight up into a cupboard, whose door was open. There she sat, looking out, with that one little kitten. Then . . . It was pathetic. All day long she roamed the house, searching everywhere. And crying. She looked up at me and gave a short little squeak every time I came near one of the deep chairs. Would I pull it up, so that she could look under it? . . .

That was about a week ago. Time has healed everything. Instead of sleeping on my docketed photographs, Hepzie now curls around little white Roly, in a cardboard box I put in there for her. I dread the day when Roly's eyes are open, and he begins to climb. Will Roly fall out?

Anyway, there you are. There is the composite picture. The things we have put into the soil are growing. Hepzie, who stayed out for two nights last winter, has found her man. "We" have produced four kittens, I say, proprietorially. (And I fear that "we" will produce many more.) And it is now almost daylight. High tide. The sea, from the desk where I am writing this, is seen as though I were sitting in a ship. No land is visible. I might be in a big P. & O. boat, going out to the glamorous East.

But the East is glamorous no longer. It may sound sad, but I never want to see it again. Spring is in every daffodil that grows on our slope to the sands. I feel a quickening interest in my life. I have this garden in North Devon. And it has me.

WINDOW CURTAINS of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

By MARGARET JOURDAIN

WINDOW curtains, a protection against cold airs and a method of regulating the light admitted to a room, have been subject to wear and tear, and to the prices of fashion, and as a natural result, "the beautiful instances of the sit of the pelmet" are rare. To judge by inventories of the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and also by some unaltered interiors of English houses, the colour scheme of a room was often uniform, and in the "red room" and the "yellow room," both curtains and seat coverings were of the same material.

When, as was inevitable, the vulnerable surfaces of the coverings of seat furniture required renewal or patching, the window curtains were cut down for repairs. Lord Palmerston wrote in 1807 to his sister that the drawing-room curtains at Broadlands "will be applied to mend the chairs and sofas, which are in a state of great decay."

A curtain in its simplest form is a length of material drawn along a rod, which is fixed above a window and stopped at either end. A moulding or a pelmet and valance was often used to hide the tops of the curtains and the rod; and the pelmet developed into an important feature of the room. Curtains, when not drawn, were pulled aside, or else pulled up behind the valance by a system of cords in rings or cases at the back. A division of the single curtain into two parts was mentioned in a French Journal, the *Mercurie Galant* in 1673 as a novelty. "They" (the curtains) "are now split down the middle," according to this notice, "instead of being drawn to one side; they are drawn apart to the two sides; this method has been introduced because it is more convenient and also because the curtains look handsomer like this."

In the engravings of the French designer, Daniel Marot, draped valances and pelmets patterned with braid are shown in many of the rooms; and an English example, formerly at Dyrham (Fig. 1) shows the broad braid applied in simple effective designs to a ground of red velvet. In the early years of the eighteenth century the pelmet (or cornice) is often described as covered with a material and fringe; for instance, in the inventory taken at Boughton in 1718, the State room possessed window curtains, valances and cornices of white damask, with a white silk fringe. Thomas Chippendale gave a plate of designs in the *Director* for cornices for beds or windows, which were intended to be carved, and not covered with material. In a design for a bed, however, he showed a

different cornice to be covered with the same as the curtains.

The effect of a festooned treatment of silk, carried out in more durable material, wood, is shown on the windows of the gallery at Harewood House, in Yorkshire, where the fringed valances carved by Chippendale and painted are skilfully executed to match the colour and the fabric of the curtains. They are described in a guide book published in 1817 as "some rich mock curtains hanging in festoons and apparently ready to let down at pleasure, formed of wood carved and painted under the direction of Mr. Chippendale, in so masterly a manner as to deceive every beholder. The painting is deep blue, and their resemblance to dull silk is extraordinary. From these hang curtains of the same colour."

During the later eighteenth century, the valance was simpler in treatment and the cornice of wood painted or gilt. Robert Adam, speaking of his work at Luton for Lord Bute, mentions the cornices for window curtains which he had designed "as an attempt to banish the absurd French composition of this kind heretofore so terribly imitated by upholsterers of this country." Later in the century, and in the early nineteenth century, heavy window treatment with elaborate valances and fringes was favoured by decorators; and various designs are shown in Sheraton's works. The full extravagance of this treatment is well displayed by Pyne, in his prints of Carlton House in *Royal Residences*.

There is ample information on the early nineteenth century about the treatment of windows "in their present state of elegance," as Sheraton describes them in the *Cabinet Dictionary*. According to this authority festoon curtains (those which draw up by pulleys) were less favoured in "genteel houses" than "the French rod curtains," hanging straight. Lord Palmerston, writing a few years later, spoke of the new



1.—PART OF VALANCE FORMERLY AT DYRHAM PARK.
Circa 1705

saracen curtains to be put up in the drawing-room at Broadlands "hanging down by the side of the windows in the modern style."

French influence was paramount during this period, and an arrangement borrowed from France was the draping of a scarf-shaped piece of material, weighted at either end by a heavy fringe across the top of the window where it was caught up at the corners and in the middle. Where the drapery did not cover it, the curtain-pole was exposed. In *Ackermann's Repository* in 1809, the curtain draperies are shown suspended from two gilt rosettes, "doing away with the heavy effects of a cornice."

The brass or ormolu terminals of the pole and its other ornaments became more conspicuous during the nineteenth century. Richard Brown, in a work upon cabinet furniture and upholstery (1820) suggested that terminals in any particular room should be appropriate to the use of the room; and that dining-room curtain poles should terminate in "pineapples, pomegranates, melons, etc.," while those of drawing-rooms should finish in flowers. A window and its draperies illustrated in *Ackermann's Repository* for 1819 has "carved devices relating to vintage and the splendour of the year," while the central ornament is a gold peacock displayed. A treatment by a fashionable decorator, Stafford of Bath, in the same year, is



2.—THE ROSE SATIN DRAWING-ROOM, CARLTON HOUSE. FROM PYNE'S
Royal Residences



3.—THE DRAWING-ROOM CURTAINS, BABINGTON, SOMERSET. Circa 1830

shown with the festoon draperies supported by the eagle of Jupiter embracing the thunderbolt, by arrows which have pierced the wall, and by termini of foliages. The same celebrated amateur is quoted in the *Repository* of 1816 as observing that he would be quite satisfied if a well-proportioned barn was provided, and he would in a week convert it into a drawing-room of the first style and fashion.

In Pyne's illustrations of Royal Residences, an excessive use of draperies and fringed swags is noticeable in many of the contemporary interiors, quite apart from the window curtains. For instance, in the rose satin drawing-room at Carlton House "the walls are covered with rose-coloured satin damask with gold mouldings; the upper part being enriched by festoons of the same beautiful materials, with gold fringe and ornamental material, which combine with the window draperies."

It is not surprising that there is a protest in *Ackermann's Repository* for 1816 that this liberal use of draperies "in many instances clothed up the ornamental walls" and in others were substituted for the "more genuine decorations" until the rooms



4.—CURTAINS IN THE GALLERY, HAREWOOD HOUSE, WITH VALANCES IN CARVED WOOD BY THOMAS CHIPPENDALE. Circa 1775

(Right, above) 5.—WINDOW CURTAINS IN THE YELLOW DRAWING-ROOM AT SEZINCOTE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Circa 1825. (Below) 6.—CURTAINS IN THE DRAWING-ROOM, SOUTHILL PARK, BEDFORDSHIRE. Circa 1800

had the air of a mercer's or draper's shop "in full display of its merchandise." To secure these effects velvets, satins, and substantial silks were required "as well for use as for tidiness," since lighter silks made but indifferent drapery. A survival of carefully-contrived drapery festoons is to be seen in the drawing-room at Babington, where the gilt veiling and the festoons which are still preserved date from about 1830.

During the later years of the nineteenth century the curtain-pole and its finials increased in size in keeping with the Victorian taste for massiveness, and Eastlake, in his *Hints on Household Taste* (1868) speaks of the modern upholsterer fixing at each end of the curtain rod "gigantic fuchsias or other flowers made of brass, gilt bronze, or even china, sprawling downwards in a design of excusable taste." The curtains themselves were made immoderately long, in order that they might be "looped up in clumsy folds over two eccentric-looking pegs which bear some resemblance to a small railway buffer."

A little later, a writer on decoration and furniture also spoke of curtains trailing some feet on the floor, and the size of the gigantic pole, "like a mast of a ship blossoming out at the ends with bunches of flowers, or turned finials like enormous hyacinth bulbs." Such extravagance brought with it its reaction; and, of all periods, the Victorian treatment of draperies has the smallest number of admirers to-day.





1.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT SEEN, AS IT WAS SURELY DESIGNED TO BE APPROACHED, ON THE CENTRE AXIS

FINCHCOCKS, GOUDHURST, KENT—I

THE HOME OF MR. F. D. LYCETT GREEN



Built in 1725 by Edward Bathurst, it is suggested that the front is from a design by Thomas Archer, the plan and construction by a local master builder.

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

THE tall stylised brick house of Finchcocks looks eastward up a wide valley at the red roofs of Goudhurst clustered round the church tower like some hill-top village in a Bellini background—of which the colouring has been changed from silver and blue to russet and green. The analogy is not inappropriate, for, since I described Finchcocks twenty-five years ago—in almost the first article with which I made my bow to readers of *COUNTRY LIFE*—its present owner has filled the house with one of the most comprehensive private collections of pictures made in recent years. It is worth noting that both are to be shown to visitors on the 22nd of this month in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

Comparing the earlier photographs and article with one's present impressions, it is evident that there have been other changes, apart from those involved by change of ownership. Photography has improved, immensely. We have become more interested than previously in the landscape setting of houses and in the arrangement and contents of their rooms as examples of the art of home-making. And we feel more curiosity—which is sometimes rewarded by discovering something—about the designers of the minor country houses as well as the architects, by now mostly well known, of the more important ones.

The outstanding architectural characteristic of Finchcocks is the completely axial and two dimensional nature of the design. There is no tradition of the front door having been approached from any direction other than those existing, namely from the sides (Figs. 2 and 4). From there the front

(Left) 2.—A SPRING-TIME GLIMPSE FROM THE SOUTH



3.—THE CENTRE OF THE EAST FRONT, A VIGOROUS BAROQUE COMPOSITION WHICH, IT IS SUGGESTED, IS DUE TO THOMAS ARCHER

(Right) 4.—THE PRESENT APPROACH, FROM THE NORTH

presents a dramatically cliff-like appearance, yet this can scarcely have been the architect's intention; since, notwithstanding the segmental curve of the wings' junction with the main body, he paid no attention whatever to the end view of the building (Fig. 6; the other end is not visible at all, being masked by farm and office buildings and by trees). But if we go into the field in front of the house (Fig. 1), we see how effectively and elaborately the façade builds up to axial approach, with ramped screen walls at the extremities, then the wings, their inner segment curved in to the front, their cornice and parapet lines carefully adjusted to the cornice of the main block with its central pediment; above which the second storey and lofty parapet concealing dormers are carried yet higher by the hipped roof and great balanced chimney stacks, with a pair of lesser stacks rising from the sides.

As a frontal composition, to be seen from one direction only, it is admirably worked out, which one appreciates the more as one approaches. There is a careful balancing of straight lines and curves, between the enriched and plain surfaces, and between height and extent. The main vertical and horizontal lines are emphasised, whether by the single Doric pilasters, the strong cornices, or the massive chimney stacks continuing the vertical division. But, within that rectangular frame, curves predominate. The majority of windows have segmental heads, but in the central feature, where the linear element is reinforced by the white heraldic pediment, they are arched (with two completely circular); and also in the quadrants of the wings by which, evidently, it was sought to set off the rectangular pattern of the centre by pure curves. These quadrants, too, are effective in giving depth and recession to the composition though not so much as to overcome its two-dimensional nature.

The balancing of textures can be appreciated by glancing from the panelled chimneys and parapets to the plane surfaces below, and by imagining how dead the front would be had the heavy sash bars been replaced with plate glass. The photographs cannot bring out the contrast in colour between the vermilion rubbed brick in the niche and lintels, the softer red of the walls, and the plum of parapet and chimneys.





5.—THE BACK, FROM THE WEST, SHOWING THE PLACE OF THE MISSING DUMMY WOODEN CHIMNEY



6.—THE SOUTH SIDE DOWN THE DOUBLE BORDER



7.—THE NEW SPRING GARDEN AND SUMMER-HOUSE

But they do show how, in the centre, the impression of height is emphasised by every means; by the diminishing height of the windows (the lower halves of the ground-floor windows have panes 11 ins. by 15½ ins., the upper halves and upper windows nearly square panes); by the effect of virtually superimposing two parapets, the upper less high than the lower; and of course, by the chimneys, built in two stages, the upper diminished from the lower. By contrast, in the wings there is little vertical emphasis apart from the pilasters—they are not even allowed chimneys of their own—and they are prolonged laterally by seven walls ramping down almost to ground level.

All this intricate working out must have been intended to be seen and approached frontally, through equally formalised environs. The designer's sense of symmetry was so insistent that, though three chimney stacks sufficed for his flues, and one had to be left out to fit the staircase into the plan, nevertheless a fourth of boarding was erected in its place on the west side, though it succumbed to a storm half a century ago (Fig. 5). On this front, too, though there is some play of lines and curves, the other excitements of the main front are omitted. Another parenthesis: the much weathered but very appropriate statue of Queen Anne presiding over the front door was set up only 50 years ago, having been acquired by the then tenant from the Guildhall Mason's yard. Mrs. Esdaile tells me that it must almost certainly have been originally on the (second) Royal Exchange, and be by either Bird or Bushnell.

Actually, Queen Anne was already dead when Finchcocks was built by Edward Bathurst, since the rainwater heads are dated 1725. Who might have been his architect? As against his having been a local mason-builder, others of whose works round about have distinct points in common with Finchcocks, there is the extreme elaboration of the frontal design already discussed. Such refinements could scarcely have been within the scope of a country master builder, however competent. The front of Finchcocks is an accomplished work of art, full of subtle relationships and, indeed, of echoes of contemporary metropolitan work. In that bold use of the Doric order, those curving quadrants of the wings, that play with lines and curves, and riotous martial panoply in the pediment sculpture, there are reverberations of Board of Works baroque—the muscular, emphatic style of Wren and Hawksmoor when under the influence of Vanbrugh and exemplified in the Kensington Palace Orangery. Indeed, one of Vanbrugh's especial tricks, the linking of paired chimney flues by an arch, is employed in the chimneys at either end of the centre block, the arch being apparent in the side views. The use of arched windows to give emphasis to a feature was also frequently employed by Vanbrugh. The designer of the front of Finchcocks must have been familiar with the architectural fashion current at the end of Queen Anne's reign—though as yet no books illustrating recent English buildings were published.

Several local architects and masons, associated professionally with Vanbrugh, caught something of his manner—Townsend of Oxford, Price of Widdoworth. And in the gentleman architect Thomas Archer he had a definite disciple who attained considerable reputation. He built Heythrop and Coven, the Churches of St. Philip, Birmingham, and St. John, Smith Square, Westminster, and the baroque domed pavilion at the end of the ornamental canal at Wrest. He has also had attributed to him several other country houses including Chettle, Dorset, that, like Finchcocks, display a rather crowded baroque exuberance. The façade here does present analogies to St. John's, Smith Square, where the same Doric or Tuscan order is used, and quadrants connect the four fronts; also to Chettle, with its rounded corners and play of arched and segmental headed windows. The same fondness for quadrants is noticeable in the West pavilion.

There is, therefore, a case, on stylistic grounds, for attributing the east elevation of Finchcocks

*His daughter, Mary, eloped in 1749 with John Hodgskin, "an architect engaged on work at Finchcocks." Nothing is known of Hodgskin as an architect, and this romantic episode seems too late to be connected with the building of the house.

to Archer. Edward Bathurst himself was a barrister, so had contacts with London circles.

On the other hand, there is the marked similarity of several features found here and in many contemporary houses in the neighbourhood. Some of these may be due to nothing more than the usage of the time, but others strongly suggest a common origin in the practice of a particular master builder, widely employed in the region. We saw the other day, at Rampyndene, Burwash, Sussex, (March 1), built in 1699, one of his traits, if such they be: prominent symmetrical chimneys massively built and with panelled faces, rising from a hipped roof. Moreover, the plan of Rampyndene is essentially the same as here—a hall running from back to front with the stairs rising out of it and a pair of rooms on either side. This, again, was a not unusual arrangement, and at Rampyndene the stairs were originally divided from the hall by a paneled partition since removed. But we find exactly the same arrangement as at Finchcocks at Matfield House, Brenchley, scarcely five miles from Goudhurst, and dated 1721, three years after the former's completion: the transverse hall with stairs rising from it. At Matfield, moreover, the Doric order is exactly repeated—a single pilaster with entablature at each end of the front, and with arched windows in the centre contrasting with segmental headed windows on either side. Similarly, the front is flanked by massive chimneys. Bradbourne, in East Malling, an earlier house remodelled in 1713, is another instance of brickwork in which, as here, Flemish bond, with blue headers, is much employed. It has paneled chimneys set at either end of a long low front, in which thin coupled Doric pilasters take the place, at the angles and supporting a central pediment, of the single ones at Matfield and Finchcocks. West Farleigh Hall, between Tonbridge and



8.—THE HALL, FROM THE STAIRCASE, LOOKING TOWARDS THE FRONT DOOR

Maidstone, dated 1719, is intermediate in design between Matfield and Bradbourne, with single Doric pilasters at the corners and chimney stacks at the ends. Another Bradbourne, near Sevenoaks, built about 1725 of the local stone, recalls Finchcocks in the use of arched windows and its affinities to Vanbrugh.

Of these comparable houses, the closest analogy to Finchcocks is Matfield, built only three years later. But all (with the exception of Bradbourne near Sevenoaks) are distinguished for their admirable brickwork and afford more or less close analogies in the handling of their plans. But Finchcocks is unique among them in the architectural elaboration of its main front.

The inference seems to be that Edward Bathurst, as not infrequently was done, obtained an elevation, probably from Thomas Archer, and employed the distinguished master builder of the district to carry it out and to plan the house behind it, working out the rear and sides as best he could. This individual shortly afterwards introduced some of the features that he had learnt to use at Finchcocks in his own design for the much smaller Matfield and perhaps at Bradbourne, near Sevenoaks, too. On this hypothesis alone it seems to me can be reconciled the elaborately articulated front of Finchcocks

and its extraordinarily unresolved side elevations; and the lack of coherence between plan and elevation revealed by the need to complete the symmetry by a dummy wooden chimney stack. Dummy chimneys are not unknown, but, when an architect put them up, he at least provided something for them to stand on. But here the plan was the builder's, which he had used on other occasions, and could not adjust to fit up to the fourth chimney stipulated by the architect. A rather puzzling feature is that the wings are not bonded to the central block, and are built of a slightly coarser brick. But as they are an integral part of the design, and all the kitchen offices are contained in the north wing, it is scarcely conceivable that they are afterthoughts. There is, however, a tradition that, owing to the massive construction of the brick vaulted cellars, the builder ran short of bricks before completion. It is possible that for this reason, it was decided to complete the main block first and to build the wings independently. (Perhaps Mr. Hodgskin was doing this.) Until recently there was no communication between centre and north wing above the ground floor (the south wing is of one storey only).

If there was a contemporary formal garden, it has long ago disappeared, the present, in general irregular, disposition being due to 19th-century owners. Mr. Green has developed and improved this. A walled kitchen garden lies south-west of the house. On one side of it the long and effective double border (Fig. 6) leads from the side of the house; and to the west of it he has formed an area where spring-flowering plants and shrubs (Fig. 7) can be given individual attention inappropriate within sight of the house itself. Being thus fairly remote, a pleasant garden house, designed by Wellesley and Wills, has been built for rest and shelter.

There is time for only a glimpse of the inside of the house this week—literally only for seeing inside the front door (Fig. 9) which, however, is worth seeing for its splendid simplicity and massiveness of design, and great burnished steel hinges.

(To be concluded)



9.—PLENID SIMPLICITY. THE FRONT DOOR HAS GREAT BURNISHED STEEL HINGES

TRAPS FOR THE YELLOW EEL By ROY BEDDINGTON

EELS, during the period of their stay in our waters, are termed yellow, or brown, eels on account of their coloration. They remain here from eight to twelve years or more, according to their sex and to the time when the urge to return to the Sargasso Sea to spawn comes upon them. The males usually spend eight years in fresh water, while the females, which grow much larger, remain longer. The yellow eel becomes known as the silver eel when a metamorphosis takes place to prepare it for its long journey across the ocean.

Until this change occurs the eel feeds voraciously, doing great damage to fisheries by eating spawn, fry and any small fish. I have, however, watched them rising to a fly, and I know of a man who caught one with an artificial, much to the detriment of his cast. Scavengers by instinct, they act, too, as Nature's underwater dustmen, consuming much of the filth which finds its way into rivers. I once saw two eels appear from a dead salmon kelt which was being pulled ashore. On another occasion I found a dead trout, suffocated by its effort to consume a dead eel. The eel's head was stuck fast in the fish's gullet. This member of the *Salmonidae* seemed to be trying to avenge his relation.

These feeding eels have acquired many

with a space behind them to hold the bait and the eels, when they have been enticed inside. The two funnels, which look like lampshades, allow the eel to enter but not return. The whole trap is encased in withy or basket work, while there is a stopper at the "cod-end" to allow the eels to be extracted.

It has long been the idea among eel-catchers that eels dislike wire, but my friend Mr. Purves makes his putcheons of wire with excellent results. I would agree, however, that they do not like bare strands of wire, so that the narrower entry of the funnel should have a circular piece of fencing wire to which the strands can easily be soldered. It is as well to remember that, when soldering galvanised wire, spirits of salt should be used.

The traps are set in likely places, but, as will appear later, it is important to set them on a gravel bottom and not on mud. Experience has taught me that eels prefer to travel on gravel, although they like to sun themselves on mud or to dive into it when disturbed or cold.

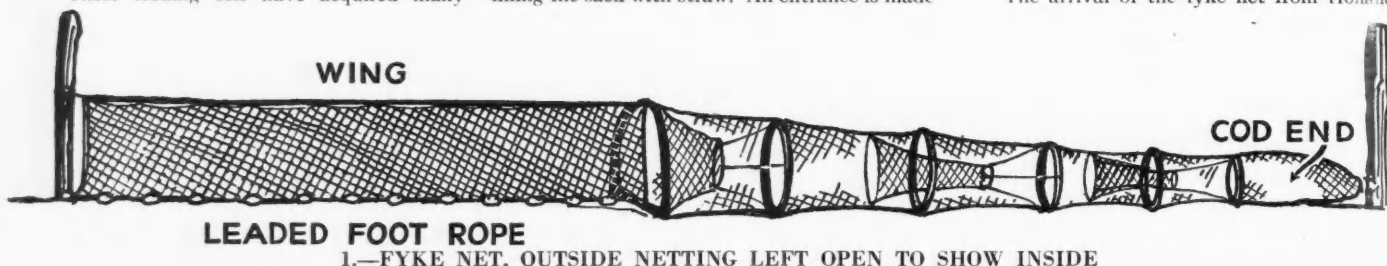
There are other kinds of baited trap, such as the double-entry wire cage, while quite an effective trap can be made at home by placing the bait at the bottom of an old sack and then filling the sack with straw. An entrance is made

be allowed to scour. This is the advice of the Billingsgate merchants, but from my own experience I would suggest that eels should be sent off as soon as there is a sufficient quantity to make it worth while. They should not be handled nor should a dry sack be used to collect them from the traps.

To clot (or whatever terminology you prefer) it is necessary to thread a quantity of large worms on to a piece of worsted. This is tied into a ball and fixed on to a stout piece of fishing line or strong cord about four to five feet in length. The ball of worms is weighted with lead and the line is fixed to the point of a six or seven-foot sapling, of sufficient length to enable it to swing the ball of worms into a boat or on to the shore according to where the fisherman elects to fish.

The fishing is done either at night or in thick water during the day. The teeth of the eel grow inwards so that it cannot for a time let go of the worsted. During that interval the clotter must swing it to a safe place. This is not easy. There have been certain objections to this way of catching eels because of the cruelty to the worms. Big catches, however, of damaged eels have been secured in this manner.

The arrival of the fyke net from Holland



LEADED FOOT ROPE

1.—FYKE NET, OUTSIDE NETTING LEFT OPEN TO SHOW INSIDE

local names, such as grig, frog-mouth, glut, gorb, while the smaller males are often called snigs. They provide sport for the coarse fisherman, though I sometimes wonder if it is worth the subsequent tangle. To-day they are in demand as food, though their nutritive value is much less than that of the silver eel. Almost the same price, however, is to be obtained for both, unless both are on the market at the same time. It is a very high price, as much as five or more shillings per pound. It is possible for most owners of fisheries to catch yellow eels, even if the nature of their stretch be unfavourable for the interception of the migrating eel. No obstruction or sluice is necessary.

With the exception of Seine and wing netting for them (methods found in use only in certain estuaries), eel fishermen in the past have relied mostly on baited traps, long lines and clotting, or, as it is also called quadding, bobbing or clodding. All these modes of capture are based on the principle that the eel is feeding, as is the ancient (and occasionally modern) system of snigging. The advent of the fyke net and the evolution of the unbaited trap, have resulted in larger catches with less effort on the part of the fisherman.

The most usual form of baited trap is the putcheon or basket trap, which has been in use in this country from the earliest times. It consists of two funnels set one in front of the other

by fixing the mouth of the sack around a piece of old drain pipe. In all cases rabbit entrails, worms, small fish, almost anything edible, will serve as bait.

It is imperative, if eels are to fetch a good price, that they should arrive at the market alive. Thus, the practice of using long lines is not to be recommended, as the eels which take any of the many baited hooks are almost certain to die, unless the most inhumane practice of cutting the gut is used. I much regret to say that I have seen eels which have been marketed in this state. The eel spear, if it provides sport, is also a wasteful method and not suitable if the eels are to be sold.

Yellow eels are seldom caught in as great quantities as the silver eels. Therefore the catcher must store them with care, remembering that during the late spring and summer months, the season when he will be operating, the oxygen content of the water is lower than in autumn or winter. At the same time his quarry has less stamina than the silver eel. The best results are obtained if the keep-box is placed in fast-running water.

If a wooden box proves unsuitable, I would advise a wire cage. Eels thrive very well in wire if there are no sharp projections. Half-inch wire netting should be used, while the frame can be constructed of fencing wire. The eels should not be fed. They should be kept a day or so and

(Fig. 1) made the baited trap in sluggish rivers, shallow lakes and ponds unnecessary. The net consists of two parts, the wing and the net proper. The lower or foot rope of the wing must be on the bottom. This can be done by weighting the foot rope with lead. One end of the wing is staked usually, though not necessarily, by the bank, while the other is fixed to the mouth of the net proper, which consists of a series of entrance cones with a cod end.

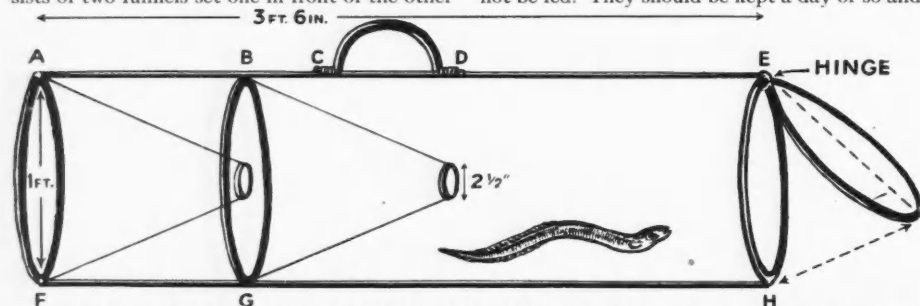
The wing bisects the mouth of the net proper, so that it fulfils a dual purpose, guiding the eels which strike it on either side into the mouth of the net. The cod end, which is secured by string, is staked. The net should be made of vinyon, an artificial silk. Eels move about at night in search of food. They come up against the wing and, being obstinate, they try to pass it, searching along its length, which can be varied, until they find an outlet, which turns out to be the inlet into the net proper.

Fyke nets have not proved very effective in fast water, nor in rivers where there is much floating weed. This worried me. It so chanced that I had been supervising perch-trapping operations for the Fisheries Department in the Lake District, where, in addition to the perch, we had caught large quantities of eels in the perch traps. The eels had entered them in search of food.

At the end of the season I took some of these traps to the River Test to see if I could catch any grayling. I set the mouth of each trap facing downstream between a bank of weeds in a run. The traps were not baited. I caught no grayling, but (it was July) I began to catch a few eels. In May of the following year I tried again and caught a large quantity of yellow eels. I kept catching them until about the middle of June, when the numbers gradually dwindled.

This experience showed that there was a definite migration of yellow eels up the river. They moved under conditions similar to those suitable for them when migrating, but they also worked upstream during the day. Those traps set on gravel had large catches, while those on mud were unproductive. Some traps in only two feet of water did as well as those at a deeper level.

The perch trap had only one funnel, and the entrance hole was almost three inches in



2.—DESIGN FOR UNBAITED EEL TRAP OF WIRE-NETTING. Bind and solder at points ABCDEFGH. To make cones, cut out $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wire netting as if making a lampshade and form the cone by lacing with binding wire. For the hoops, bend the fencing wire, bind and solder. Lace netting of cage and fix to fencing wire. It is advisable to have four main stays (as A-E and F-H) for strength. If necessary, the bottom can be flat.

diameter, yet the eels did not escape. This was because the traps were set mouth downstream, so that the eels were always facing upstream and away from the only exit. Since the mouth was away from the direction of the current, there was no danger of its becoming clogged by floating weed and debris. The only trouble was caused by a great quantity of weed-collecting around the rope by which the trap was secured to a stake in the bank. This eventually overturned the trap.

The following year large numbers of these traps were used in chalk streams and other waters. They have the merit of catching not only eels but also pike up to four or five pounds. How the big ones squeeze through the aperture I do not know. Latterly I have discovered that

this migration of yellow eels begins about the middle of April, at which time the price offered is usually very high. By catching them early much damage to a fishery is prevented.

The traps used were by no means ideal. Eels swim along the bottom. The entrance was, therefore, sited too high up. The traps, about 2 ft. in height and 2 ft. 6 ins. long, were unnecessarily bulky. A more suitable trap, which can easily be home-made with ½-in. wire-netting and fencing wire of No. 6 gauge (Fig. 2), should be 3 ft. 6 ins. long and circular as to its section, which should be about 1 ft. in diameter. It should have two entrance funnels, one behind the other. There should be a door in the circular end-section, either in half of it or the whole could be hinged.

The original trap, which had a flat bottom to prevent its moving in the Lakes, had a small, triangular door in the end-section. If the water be clear the traps can be removed with a boat-hook for inspection. This prevents inquisitive persons from lifting them out. I have tried baiting them, but no better results were obtained than when unbaited.

I would give two warnings. If it is proposed to fish these traps in rivers frequented by salmon and/or migratory trout, or where coarse fish are preserved, the permission of the Fishery Board must first be asked. I have noticed that, while they catch a large quantity of eels during the first year, catches in subsequent seasons have not been so good. Perhaps this is chance. I have yet to discover.

NEW CARS DESCRIBED

THE 18/85 WOLSELEY

By J. EASON GIBSON

THE Wolseley 18/85, the largest in the Wolseley range, shows no real innovations over the pre-war model but is rather an example of this firm's policy of gradual development. Although the design cannot be described as modern, it has the advantage of being well tried over a period of years.

There are four alterations to note in the present model compared with that of before the war. The pistons are of bi-metal construction, in which the rate of expansion is controlled. This permits the pistons to be fitted with much smaller clearances, preventing piston-slap when cold. Braking efficiency has been improved by the incorporation of the Lockheed hooded

brake-shoe. In this design the trailing edge of the shoe is slotted and mounted on a squared trunnion. By this means the braking pressure is more evenly distributed, giving smooth working and even wear. The connections between the chassis frame and the axles for the built-in permanent jacking system are now of rubber hose, as there was a risk of breakage in the previous metal connections. The front seats are now of tubular construction as used in air liners. These have the advantage of lightness, with consequent ease of adjustment and also providing increased toe-room for the rear passenger.



THE 18/85 WOLSELEY SALOON

The method of springing, initiated by Wolseleys, known as phased suspension has been continued. This employs orthodox semi-elliptic springs in which, however, there is a wide variance in the periodicity of the front and rear springs. The effect of this is greatly to reduce the pitching and see-sawing sometimes experienced when riding over a bumpy road. The suspension is assisted by Luvax-Girling dampers.

The chassis has deep channel section side members, boxed at front and rear, and braced centrally by a cruciform member. The braking

is Lockheed hydraulic on all four wheels; the brake drums are 12 ins. in diameter. The hand-brake, the lever of which is placed between the front seats, operates on the rear drums by cable. The steering column is adjustable both for rake and length. This, in conjunction with adjustable brake and clutch pedals, should ensure the comfort of every driver, however big or small he or she may be. The floor is practically flat owing to the car as a whole being fairly high, and there are no foot wells for the rear passengers' inconvenience.

The bodywork is roomy; this must be one of the few standard cars in which a top-hat could be worn. The body, of coachbuilt type, is wood framed with steel paneling, and can seat five people in comfort. Arm rests are provided for the rear seats, with an additional folding one in the centre. The spare wheel is sensibly placed in a separate compartment under the luggage boot. The practice of fitting the spare wheel on, or in, the lid of the luggage space has the disadvantage of giving a noticeable additional overhang of weight should the lid be fixed open to carry extra luggage.

The upholstery is in real leather, and the instrument-panel and door-fillets are of polished walnut. The electrical and general equipment does not appear to have been skimmed. Items not universal on cars of medium price include two fog-lamps, reversing light, twin interior lights with automatic, door-controlled switch and twin wind-horns.

First impressions are seldom correct: certainly on the Wolseley I had to change my mind. At first I was conscious of the size of the car and thought it would not be much fun to drive. On the road I soon discovered that it enjoyed being driven fast; the steering is light and accurate on corners. There is no doubt, however, that the car is at its best when being driven as a quiet and efficient means of transport. I found that on good main roads one could maintain 55 to 60 m.p.h. in an apparently effortless manner. If one felt in a lazy mood, the gear lever could be more or less forgotten, as the car would pull away on top gear from 10 m.p.h. without protest.

On the Stonebridge to Kenilworth road there is a bad corner which I tried fairly fast for a car of this size and type. Without suffering any qualms, round we went safely and steadily. The acceleration and braking figures which I append are good for a car as roomy and comfortable as this is.

The only noticeable noise, even when

driving fast, was the continuous tyre hum, which I am afraid is prevalent with the present synthetic tyres, lacking as they do the natural elasticity of real rubber. Under heavy braking also one gets a certain amount of tyre noise. There is a suggestion of wind roar at high speeds, probably due to the lack of streamlining in the body design, but at no speed is it unpleasant. I found the back seat comfortable at any speed. Not only is it easy to get into, but one can move about and relax.

My criticisms are few. I have a rooted objection to door-handles and window-winders which are not recessed in the door thickness. I would like to see a more positive method of bonnet-fastening, and also the elimination of external door-hinges. Again, the instrument-panel design struck me as garish, and not in keeping with the dignity of the rest of the car.

I recently had the opportunity of seeing, and having a short run on, the new Triumph 18.00 and the Wolseley 8. The Triumph is new in design, and should benefit from having a tubular chassis with independent suspension. It also has the gear-lever fitted on the steering column, leaving the floor free, and allowing room for three passengers in the front seat.

The Wolseley 8, a newcomer to the 8 h.p. class, is of orthodox design and follows the general layout of the firm's other models. The body, a four-door saloon, is roomy for a car of this size. I hope shortly to give these cars as thorough a test as is possible under present conditions.

WOLSELEY 18/85

Makers: Wolseley Motors, Ltd., Ward End, Birmingham

SPECIFICATION

Price ...	£679 19s. 6d.	Final drive	Spiral
Tax ...	£22 10s.	Bevel	
Cubic Cap.	2,321	Brakes ...	Lockheed hydraulic
B : S ...	69.5 x 102	Suspension	Semi-elliptic
Cylinders	6	Wheelbase	8 ft. 8½ ins.
Valves ...	Overhead	Track Front	4 ft. 8 ins.
B.H.P. ...	70	Track Rear	4 ft. 9 ins.
at ...	4,000 r.p.m.	O'all length	14 ft. 4 ins.
Carb. ...	S.U. twin	width	5 ft. 7 ins.
	down draught	height	5 ft. 6 ins.
Ignition	Coil	Grd. clearance	6½ ins.
Oil Filter	Tecalemit	Turning circle	39 ft.
	full flow	Weight	29 cwt.
1st gear...	19.08	Tyre size	6.25 x 16
2nd gear	10.9	Fuel cap.	10 gals.
3rd gear	7.63	Oil ...	1½ gals.
4th gear	4.8	Water ...	3½ gals.
Reverse	19.08		

PERFORMANCE

Acceleration	4th	3rd	Max. speed
secs.	secs.		m.p.h.
10-30 ...	11.9	7.0	Petrol cons. 21 m.p.g.
20-40 ...	10.9	6.6	at average speed of
0-60 ...	27.4 (all	gears)	45 m.p.h.

BRAKES

20-0 ...	15½	87 per cent. on dry concrete road
30-0 ...	34½	
40-0 ...	61½	

RURAL HOUSING: THE NEED AND THE OPPORTUNITY

By W. E. BARBER

A GREAT opportunity for increasing speedily domestic accommodation in country districts is being allowed to slip by owing to the Government's refusal to acknowledge the main argument in favour of reconditioning. This is that, in present circumstances, the materials and labour available to the rural builder will be far more profitably employed and more speedily effective—so far as the expansion of agricultural housing is concerned—than if they were directed or confined to the erection of new houses.

It will be recalled that the Hobhouse Committee laid down the priority in the three classes of work with which rural authorities were concerned as: (a) repairs and maintenance to prevent further deterioration; (b) improvement in the standard of existing accommodation by reconditioning or by demolition and the replacement of houses which are unfit for habitation; and (c) new houses to meet the needs of extra families. It is obvious that the provision of new houses in the form of "estates" or small additions to existing villages will take time, and on a national pooling basis a considerable time. Reconditioning is much speedier and in many areas can be put in hand at once, provided that the Government will lend a sympathetic ear to the requirements of the rural builder.

Most of the local builders to whom I have spoken still complain bitterly that they cannot get back from the Services the men they want; that others who have been employed in reconstruction work in urban areas are either being retained there or are being directed to other work on large contracts which is outside their experience and aptitude—as many are no longer young; and that generally their capacity, either for serious work on conversion and reconditioning in which they are experienced, or for undertaking new building, is paralysed.

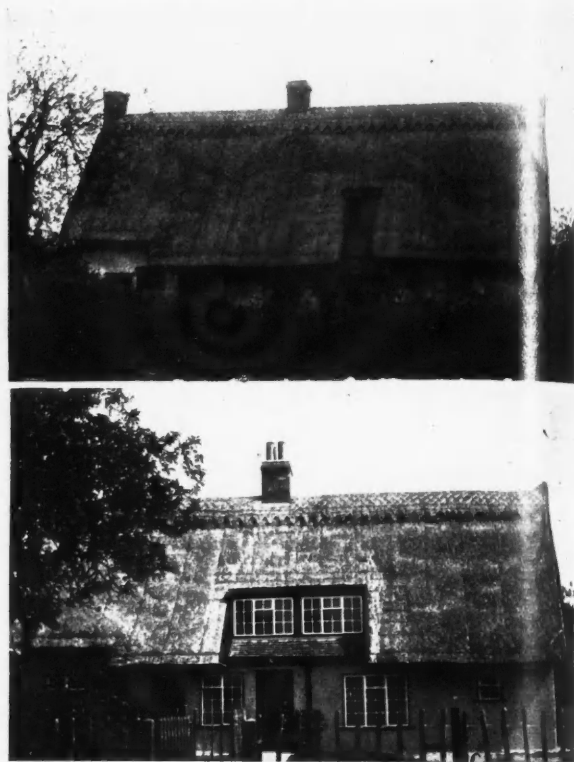
The small builder, as the Hobhouse Committee pointed out, is the key to the rural housing situation. In the past its success and cheapness has depended almost entirely on him. He is on the spot and knows local conditions and local labour; often he works with his men. He is content to take a small profit and sometimes carries out a job with no profit at all, to keep his staff together during slack periods. War-time mobilisation has deprived him of most of his best men, but it is clearly the small

builder who will have to be relied upon for every class of building work if it is to move rapidly in country districts. It is a business of small jobs—repairs and improvements to cottages scattered in innumerable small villages, hamlets and isolated groups and a very large number of small schemes for new houses which will now arise in many different villages. Such work is by no means attractive to larger firms whose organisation is framed to deal with a big number of houses on the same site.

Many comparatively small builders have told me that they can obtain locally quite four-fifths of all the materials they require for reconditioning, except imported timber for carpenters' work. It seems clear that they are anxious to get ahead with such work and, as their men come back, to undertake more of it. The question of the men's immediate return to their original work is therefore fundamental.

It must be remembered, however, that the provision and maintenance of rural housing is only half of the rural builder's job. He has also to cope with the business of maintaining farm buildings in working order. Two or three years ago one of the senior partners in a firm of agents responsible for the management of more than 100,000 acres of agricultural land wrote to the Press justifying the retention of rural building labour entirely on the need for essential maintenance of farm buildings.

The big contractor, he said, has no experience of, and does not understand, the jobbing repairs required in the case of the majority of agricultural premises. The result of denuding the small country builder of his staff has been—quite apart from the decay of housing—that essential repairs of the "stitch in time" type to farm buildings have not been carried out and



A PAIR OF COTTAGES IN EAST SUFFOLK, BEFORE AND AFTER RECONDITIONING

that, in consequence, they have often fallen into a lamentable state of disrepair.

It is not, of course, contended that reconditioning of existing cottages in rural areas is an adequate solution of housing difficulties. New houses must be built, and the rural builder is prepared to tackle the job of building them. But the two activities are complementary and, for the moment at any rate, the more rapid method of increasing dwelling space and raising the standard of rural amenity appears to be barred by political prejudice.

It is true that many agricultural workers look askance at schemes and legislation which, by "doing things up," may slow down, as they think, the rate of progress of long-term housing schemes. They are, no doubt, also afraid of things being controlled by the type of mind which considers it unnecessary to build more agricultural cottages as the agricultural population is bound to decrease rather than increase in the long run.

This thoroughly pernicious doctrine is no doubt responsible for a good deal of the suspicion with which the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts have been regarded by the worker for whose benefit they were passed. It must be quite clear to-day, surely, that agricultural production cannot be maintained without greatly increased amenities and without greatly increased accommodation. Reconditioning and building must go on side by side.

It is said by those who support the policy of the present Government that the difficulties of bringing the older type of country cottage up to the standard required to-day are too great to make it worth while. This may, indeed, be true of cottages which have reached an advanced stage of decay, but it is certainly not the opinion of rural builders that these are the majority. A great deal depends on the part of the country with which one is dealing, and the local material employed in the original construction of the cottages concerned.

There are many areas, however, where it would be possible to say, as is said of the Oxford Country Planning survey area, that "the structural condition of the houses generally is sound,



ANOTHER PAIR OF COTTAGES, ONE THATCHED AND RECONDITIONED AND THE OTHER STILL IN THE STATE IN WHICH BOTH WERE FOUND



A COTTAGE NEAR PETERSFIELD, HAMPSHIRE, AS IT WAS (left) AND AS IT APPEARED AFTER RECONDITIONING WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE OWNER

owing to the durability of the stone of which they are built, and there is no doubt that most of them are capable of fulfilling all the requirements of modern standards of accommodation, convenience and comfort without loss of their individual character, given some reconstruction and reconditioning inside and out."

The Minister of Health recently announced his plans for requisitioning houses in urban areas for conversion and reconditioning, and it may be that it is proposed to adopt a similar policy eventually in rural areas. But there is little substance in the arguments which have led to the refusal to assist the private owner in his desire to recondition his property so that it may add to the total of sound rural accommodation. It is said that, although all the benefit appears to go to the tenant, owing to the restriction of rent, yet at the same time the property as a whole, increases in value through being equipped with good, rather than bad, cottages. This seems a poor argument which might be almost universally applied to betterment arising out of the expenditure of public funds.

It is also alleged that houses have been reconditioned with assistance under the Acts in such a way as to fall far short of the standards of comfort and amenity required nowadays. This may be true of some of the earlier conversions, though it must be remembered that standards of amenity have been steadily advancing since the first Housing (Rural Workers) Act was passed in 1926. As, however, the standards are controlled and the plan agreed by the local authority, this is not sufficient reason for refusing grants or loans to an individual.

It would be well, no doubt, that the Ministry of Health should insist upon definite standards, though they have, by circular and by the issue of housing manuals, done a great deal to this end. In these circumstances there would seem to be little objection, where the owner is unable or unwilling to carry out reconditioning himself, to the local authority stepping in and either purchasing the cottage or requisitioning it and remaining in possession until the cost of the work has been met by the landlord.

There is one other objection to the support of reconditioning from public funds that one hears pretty regularly in country districts. It is that the Acts, by assisting in the reconstruction of cottages, have helped to keep in being the tied cottage. There can be no doubt that in these days the tied cottage is generally unpopular with the agricultural worker, though from the point of view of the land the continuation of some such system seems inevitable if agriculture is not to suffer. It is absurd to say that there should be no tied cottages as to say that all cottages should be tied.

A certain proportion of a farm's staff must live within sight and hearing of the scene of their labours. It is sometimes said that even stockmen live away from the farm nowadays, and carry on their work successfully, and certainly the rural telephone and more rapid means of communication have made a difference. But it must be remembered that this same progress in communications has increased responsibilities.

One does not know how things will develop in the future, but despite the comparatively few vehicles on the road during the war years, there

was a considerable amount of robbery from farms where supervision had become difficult. Not only poultry but grain and even harness have regularly been stolen. It is quite clear that the well-being of most farms of any size demands at least one or two tied cottages which will always be occupied. At the same time, the reaction from the isolated cottage is a strong one to-day, and one must realise that, even in these days of housing shortage, there are untenanted cottages to be found—neglected and falling to ruin because of their isolation and loneliness.

PADGHAM COMES BACK

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

LAST week I was writing from a window at the clubhouse at St. Annes. This week I am writing in the train leaving that hospitable spot after a scandalously long and wholly agreeable visit for which I cannot be too grateful. Having watched the University match there, I stayed on to see the *Daily Mail* tournament. This tournament has "got its blow in fust" in a season to my mind overcrowded with professional competitions. Whether we shall continue to be interested in them all through the summer I do not know. It seems to me possible that we may grow a little weary of this great travelling circus and the recurring lists of scores, brilliant though they may be. However that may be, there is no doubt that this opening tournament was exceedingly interesting. Having watched so many, I began admittedly in a mood of tranquillity bordering on indifference; but I soon threw that off, and in the end became thoroughly excited as the struggle grew more and more tense, and as I walked the last few holes of Padgham's last round, I experienced all the old thrill of bringing home the winner.

Those who were not at St. Annes must have thought the scores very high, and, in fact, Padgham's score for the four rounds was ten strokes worse than that with which Bobby Jones won his open championship there; but the conditions were extraordinarily difficult. The weather was perfect, warm, sunny and windless, but the putting was, saving your presence, the very devil. It was very hard on the club, which is famous for its lovely greens, that a plague of leather-jackets, followed by inevitable dressings and then cruel east winds, left the greens rather bare and black with the grass not yet having had time to grow. Yet making all possible allowances and admitting that it is easy to talk and hard to do, I must say that the putting was

unworthy of the players. At the same time, it was horribly hard, and the players were palpably terrified out of their wits. "Frichted" was the explanation given in a single word by a Scottish professional, and there was every excuse for fright. If the ball was boldly struck it might go into the hole, but supposing it did not, it inevitably ran out of holing. If it was "trickled" it would not hold the line. I saw one player—a good player and a good putter—take three to get down from under a yard. He began at 2 ft. 6 in., hit the ball bravely, missed the hole and finished 3 feet the other side. Again he was brave; again he missed the hole, and this time he ended well over a yard past. Then he holed out or else he might have got farther and farther off and be putting still. Towards the end of the three days the crowd cheered sympathetically whenever a man holed a yard putt, and the old gasp of surprise when one was missed had long ceased to be heard.

It would have been interesting to see Byron Nelson and the other American wizards who return 64s and 65s trying their hand on these glassy greens. I am sure they would have shown themselves human and taken a good many putts, but I don't think they would have taken quite so many as our men did. In short, putting seems to be still our weak point; it needs furbishing up before we are ready for a Ryder Cup match; the ball can and must be more truly struck with the putter than it was at St. Anne's. Having said so much, I must add this: the golf up to the greens seemed to me admirable and to have come back to the old standard. However often I watch professional golf, I never cease to marvel at the dashing confidence, the great power and the almost mechanical accuracy of the driving, and the high, straight iron shots up to the pin, hit with such firmness and stopping so quickly and with such a bite on the turf, were

likewise as remarkable as ever. In short, given rather better putting, I shall not be "frighted" of the invaders, but that improvement has got to come.

Everyone was glad to see Padgham win, the more so as he has been having a long bad patch and playing golf unworthy of him. In a modest little speech after his victory, he said that he had known he could still hit the shots in the old way, but had not been sure that he could get back to the old temperament. He need doubt no longer, and indeed he will probably be all the more dangerous for his bad spell successfully overcome. We all know of our own experience how enjoyable the game feels when our game, however humble, is suddenly restored to us as if by a miracle. Padgham's first round of 79 was a poor one and left him a lot of leeway to make up—seven shots behind Rees, the leader; but his second of 74 not only brought him with a bound well within striking distance, but brought back the feeling of rhythm on the greens which had been so sadly lacking. From that moment he was as likely as anyone to win,

and looked, almost alone out of the whole field, as if in his placid, undemonstrative way, he was enjoying his golf. He told someone before the last day that he was aiming at a couple of 73s. He kept as near as might be to this programme with 73 and 74, and the 74 might have been a 73 if he had so desired. He knew on the last tee that he had a seven to win, and there was in effect only one possible way he could even come near to failure, namely by playing too bold a second into the clubhouse flower beds, which are out of bounds. He was far too wise an old bird for that, put his second a good twenty yards short, and then took the orthodox three putts. One friend of mine had made a bet that no score lower than 301 would be achieved. He must have blessed those minatory flower beds, and even as it was, the watching of that last hole may have taken years off his life.

The reader will have seen the list of scores long ago, and I will not repeat them, but Ward, who was second, must have a special word. To win this tournament at St. Andrew's last autumn

and then come so near to doing it again in the spring is a remarkable feat, and Ward is a very fine, as he is a very resolute, golfer. So is Rees, who is of much the same modest size and weight. His first and his last rounds of 72 and 74 were as good as could be, and his second of 79 was a brave effort in face of bad luck; his mistake was his third round of 80, which frittered away just too many shots. Dick Burton tied with Rees, and he is very clearly capable of retaining the Open Championship which he won in 1939. He has immense power, with a little bit more always up his sleeve, and his play from tee to green was at least as good as anyone's. Where he fell down was in the second round, when for a little while he probably gave up the unequal struggle with the greens, and that 43 home cost him dear. Finally, there was one pleasant feature about this tournament which I think deserves mention, namely, the spreading out of the prize money, so that once a man had qualified he got a reward, which paid or very nearly paid his expenses. In these days that is a great consideration.

CORRESPONDENCE

CONTINUITY IN ARCHITECTURE

SIR,—First I would like to congratulate Mr. Christopher Hussey on his recent articles on Ludlow, particularly the stressing of the "continuity" of its architecture. Ludlow has been fortunate in a period of quiet or relapse during the nineteenth century, owing to the removal of the Court of the Marches, and the subsequent drop in social activity. It has, therefore, without any particular effort, had its very splendid architecture of the thirteenth to eighteenth centuries preserved. It is this (and its original layout) that makes it a veritable text-book of English history and architecture.

Would that we could say the same of Cambridge, a town which ought to be possessed of an even stronger sense of "preservation." Although spared a destructive blitz, it has had great holes knocked in the street architecture, particularly in Bridge Street, where even the late Sir Edwin Lutyens was planning to destroy the street frontage opposite Magdalene. Is it too late to hope that during the seven years that have passed wiser counsels may have been allowed to prevail and the "continuity" of these streets may be preserved?

Secondly, everyone will rejoice that the elder Wood's Chippenham frontage, so wantonly removed, has been rebuilt. But there is needed just one word of warning as to this. Some people, thinking how nice such a front looks in a garden, may make it a precedent for other demolitions. Actually, these frontages lose a great deal in being severed from their settings, *vide* Temple Bar; and though we must all applaud the patriotism of the preservers, it is to be hoped that these magnificent examples of our greatest architects may be allowed to remain in their appropriate setting in the street. —H. FALKNER, 24, West Street, Farnham, Surrey.

PERPETUAL SNOW IN BRITAIN

SIR,—The enclosed photograph of Cairn Lochain will perhaps clarify a point made by Mr. Seton Gordon in his contribution to COUNTRY LIFE of March 29.

It was taken about 8 p.m. at the end of April and clearly shows the Sloping Slab referred to, which is so steep that the snow readily avalanches. As will be seen, it is diamond-shape and lies immediately below the summit of the mountain; its longer axis is about 400 feet. The base of this slab is roughly on the 3,200 feet contour, so that the top of it is almost 400 feet below the cairn, which stands on the

verge of the precipice on the left of the picture. There are two small lochans in the bed of the corrie.

The cliffs of Cairn Lochain are some of the most spectacular in the Cairngorms, and provide a remote but interesting field of sport for the rock climber. The ascent of the slab itself is tricky and usually taken as part of the direct climb.—W. A. POUCHER, Courtlands, Woodland Way, Kingswood, Surrey.

BIRDS IN THE ATLANTIC

SIR,—I was interested to note in Major Jarvis's notes (COUNTRY LIFE, March 8) that he mentioned "with the Scilly Isles only a faint blur astern," the gulls left his ship and returned to land. For the past seven months I have been engaged on Air-Sea Rescue patrols in the R.N. on a station roughly a couple of miles square and right out in the Atlantic Ocean some three hundred miles west of Eire. For the first month we were alone, with nothing but the sea and sky for company, but after a while a few kittiwakes and the friendly little storm-petrels made their appearance, feeding on our "gash" (scraps of meat, etc.). Then, one by one, other sea birds arrived, the quarrelsome great black-backed gulls, many little terns, fulmars, herring-gulls, guillemots, and even Arctic skuas (never more than two at a time, though).

Throughout the seven months there was always one ship on the spot, and I suppose the birds began to regard these "floating islands" as being a gift from a benevolent Admiralty. At the

end there was a regular mob of at least a hundred birds to desecrate the quarter-deck. They became tame enough to eat food thrown to them, catching it in mid-air. They must regret our absence as much as we welcome it!—DAVID WILLIAMS, 29, Highfield Close, Amersham, Buckinghamshire.

THE AESTHETIC SIDE OF FORESTRY

SIR,—May I comment on one or two points raised or suggested by Mr. Bruce Urquhart's interesting article, *Aesthetic Forestry*, in a recent issue, with much of which I agree? There is reference to "a (forestry) programme which will alter our landscape so much." No one would wish to deny that afforestation has made and will make considerable local changes, but it is desirable that the scope of forestry plans should not be exaggerated. Our pre-war and present forest area is about 5.5 per cent. of the country's total land surface. The tentative programme, yet to be approved, aims at increasing the percentage over a period of 50 years to barely 9 per cent., or rather under half the proportion of forest area which France has. Even if most of the new forests are conifers, and if some of the existing 5.5 per cent which may now be under poor hardwoods is re-afforested with mixtures in which conifers predominate, the alterations in the landscape, considered on a national scale, are likely to be small. It is well always to remember that English scenery, as a whole, is

influenced less by forests than by hedgerow timber and by shaws and spinnies—typical game coverts—too small to rank as forest.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the soils of many of our forests and woodlands are fit only to produce conifers as their main crop, and this applies especially to most of the new land that has been or is to be planted. The results of planting oak in unsuitable sites, in the Forest of Dean, for one example, after the Napoleonic Wars, are well known; even after the recent timber-exhausting war, and with the present shortage of shipping space for imports, the supply of low-grade oak in this country exceeds the demand. Nor do the conifer forests always receive justice. In 1769 William Gilpin wrote thus of a part of Thetford Chase: "Nothing to be seen on either side but sand and scattered gravel without the least vegetation—a mere African desert." Surely the much denounced pines of what is now the second largest forest in England are an improvement on that.

One of the troubles about the aesthetic side of forestry is that people look at forests with preconceived and rather rigid ideas of what a forest should look like, and they are unable to perceive any beauty other than that (often old-fashioned) which they have in mind. It is much as though a man in love with the beauty of Lavenham, Kersey and Finchingfield faulted the Regency architecture of Hove or Pennsylvania Park, Exeter, because it was different from that with which he was familiar.

The provision of an economic mixture of hardwoods with softwoods on ground which is really fit only for softwoods is a most difficult problem. But it may possibly be eased in the future by the development of the plywood industry, which can use birch, of which there was a beautiful illustration with Mr. Urquhart's article. Hitherto birch has not been an economic timber to grow in this country.—J. D. U. WARD, 6, Keble Road, Oxford.

THE AGE OF HORSES

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence in COUNTRY LIFE (February 1) on the age of horses, the following may be of interest.

I was stationed in Gilgit, in far Kashmir, in 1928-29. This district is one of those in which the game of polo originated, and is still played. When I first arrived there, I took over a bay stallion pony of about 13.2 hands, called Kashgar. This pony was then known by the locals to be at least 35 years old. He was a Badakshan from Russian Turkestan.

I played him polo regularly the whole of the two years I was there, and he was never sick or sorry. In



CAIRN LOCHAIN IN THE CAIRNGORMS

See letter: Perpetual Snow in Britain



MISERERE FROM WHALLEY ABBEY

See letter: *Shoeing the Goose*

fact, appeared to enjoy it. I was frequently on "trek" with my retinue of bear, cook, orderly, *sais*, and so on, most of whom owned their own ponies. Several times I have hacked along the Kashgar over 20 miles in the morning and played the local village team in the afternoon.

Most of the outlying villages played the old original game of five, six, or more aside, continuing without a break till one side scored nine goals. The longest "chukker" I ever played lasted one hour and ten minutes! This is not so remarkable as it sounds, because with so many players on such small grounds, all bounded by walls or houses, it is quite impossible to play "all out" the whole of the time. When a pony (or a player) gets blown, he falls out of the forefront of the battle for a little and allows others to take up the running.

The ball, of course, can be caught and thrown or carried through the goal. If hit through, it has (under the old rules) to be picked up by hand before the goal counts. The method of tackling a player who is carrying the ball is similar to rugger.

At the beginning of a match, and after a goal, the game is started (or restarted) by the "tambuq." The goal scorer (or the celebrity) gallops all out from the goal down the middle of the ground with both teams behind him, with the ball in his stick hand. When nearing the centre, he throws the ball forward into the air and takes a free hit at it before it hits the ground. Experts often score another goal straight from the tambuq.—J. BARON (Colonel), *Yard House, Milborne Port, Sherborne, Dorset*.

"A SIMPLE GENTLEMAN IN SOBER GREY"

From Lady Winifred Gore

SIR,—Mr. Arthur MacDonald, in his letter appearing in the issue of March 29, asks for the authorship of some lines on the badger. They are the first verse of a poem, entitled *The Badger*, by Patrick Chalmers, and appear in his volume of verses, *A Peck of Maut*.—WINIFRED GORE, 33a, Westbourne Park Road, W.2.

OLD HOUSES AT CANTERBURY

SIR,—I am sending you two photographs of two of the wonderful old houses still standing in Canterbury in spite of the air raids. I think you will agree that both are very fine examples of timber-framing, particularly the one with the gable and three overhanging storeys. The shop fronts in both instances deserve study.—MAUDE TEEVAN, 74, Tuxford Avenue, Acton, W.3.

It is good to be able to illustrate these two fine survivors of the blitz on Canterbury. The lower storey of the house with the overhangs and carved corner posts and brackets seems to have leaned perilously into the street at one period, as the door and door posts show, but in the glazing of the shop windows verticality has been restored. The interesting treatment in imitation of stone rustications will

SHOEING THE GOOSE

SIR,—In your issue of March 1 there is a reference to Shoeing the Goose. The choir stalls from Whalley Abbey are now in the most interesting parish church and one of them, of which I send you a drawing, has the miserere illustrating the couplet:

Who so melles (i.e. meddles) him
of what all men does
Let him . . . here and shoe ye
goose.

—PAUL WOODROFFE, *Westwood, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire*.

A HOUSE OF JOHN WOOD'S RE-ERECTED

SIR,—Your illustrations of the Chippenham house (March 22) were welcomed by several readers of COUNTRY LIFE in this district, some of whom have not seen it since it was re-erected. Your correspondent may not know



AN OUTSIZE LIZARD

SIR,—I am enclosing a photograph of a large lizard which one day visited our camp in the Middle East. No one seemed to know the name of it. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to identify it. From what details I could gather from a book on lizards it might be the rough-tailed Agama or the *Hardin* or *Kardum* of the Arabs, but I cannot be sure.—S. S. PETHYBRIDGE, *Hillside, 10, Abbotsbury Road, Newton Abbot, South Devon*.

A BEAN MILL

SIR,—A mill similar to that illustrated in your issue of March 22, and about which you publish a letter from A. Elcome, is in the loft over the stables at this address. The maker's nameplate is still on it:

ZACHARIAH PARKES
NEW INVENTED BEAN MILL
BIRMINGHAM

It seems clear, therefore, that it was, at any rate, not the intention of the makers that it should be used for the milling of tobacco.—G. FINCH, *Great Brington, Northampton*.

A VISITOR TO A MIDDLE EAST CAMP

See letter: *An Outsize Lizard*

that the final effort to save the building was made by me.

My firm was given the contract to demolish the house and clear the site in a very brief space of time, but, recognising the value of the fine old façade, I had a large photograph taken before the building was touched and then had it published in the prin-

cipal local papers offering it for sale. Work had already started and every stone was marked with the idea of storing it until an opportunity occurred for re-erecting it, but, before work was very far advanced, an offer was received for the façade by the present owner. One large photograph now hangs in my office, where it is often admired by those who knew the house in the olden days at 24, High Street, Chippenham.—J. H. BLACKFORD, *Calne, Wiltshire*.

TREE-CREEPERS' NESTS

SIR,—Regarding your correspondent's letter in your issue of February 22, *A Housing Effort*, it might interest him to know that as a lad I accompanied the great bird expert, Galloway, when he had a commission from one of the Dominions to provide them with 200 tree-creepers in an experiment to try to combat the ravages of various grubs attacking valuable timber. He nailed up 200 pieces of bark to selected trees, explaining to me that this particular and very useful bird was entirely restricted in numbers only because of its selectivity in regard to its nest.

If I remember right, we visited over 100 pairs that had availed themselves of his pieces of bark and removed the young birds at a moment when they were almost independent of their parents. Galloway took on the business of foster parent, a job at which he was pre-eminent. What happened, subsequently, I do not know. I was about 14 years old at the time and it was many years ago (1910 I think).—W. E. MACK, *Greenacres, Wildwood Road, Hampstead Heath, N.W.11*.

Tree-creepers are very fond of this type of nesting-place and can sometimes be induced to nest in the garden by tying pieces of bark against suitable trees.—Ed.

FRENCH PARTRIDGES

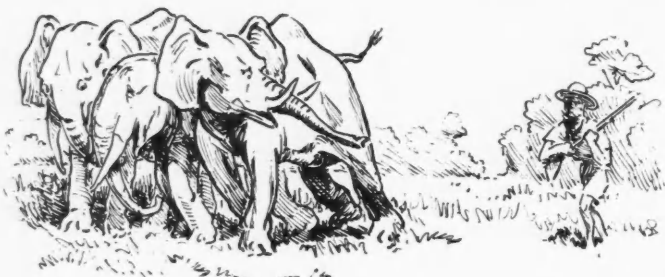
SIR,—As Major Jarvis recently referred to French partridges in his Notes, perhaps my observations in Warwickshire during 50 years, and throughout the seasons, may be of interest to your readers.

The red-leg is in many ways quite



TWO FINE EXAMPLES OF TIMBER-FRAMED HOUSES IN CANTERBURY WHICH HAVE SURVIVED THE BLITZ

See letter: *Old Houses at Canterbury*



A DRAWING BY BADEN-POWELL: "ELEPHANTS EARNING THE VICTORIA CROSS"

See letter: Kindness of Animals

unlike our English partridge. First, the nest is frequently away from the hedgerow; the hen is more easily disturbed and forsakes. I have not seen the cock bird help with brooding or rearing the chicks.

The principal difference when shooting takes place is that they run. I have often come on a young covey, and away goes the mother 100 or 200 yards, the tiny chicks following suit. If they are in a potato field, ridged up, one can see them stringing out as the stronger ones make the best going, but they always join forces again if possible. This running a long way before getting up results in the birds rising singly. I have known a gun bag seven consecutively at a drive, when 10 or 12 brace of both kinds was the day's tally.

On some heavy clay land when I was lucky to participate in 40- to 50-brace days, driving in the winter, we often got a lot of frenchmen. Some of these were never shot or shot at! They ran on and on until winded, as the wet soil clogged their feet; then were picked up by the retrievers or spaniels at the end of a drive, and few people realised they were not winged.

One more note—as to the edible quality: a young red-leg is a very good bird, with whiter flesh than the English, though perhaps, if not carefully treated in cooking, a bit dry. An old bird, especially off land which has

grown wild onions, can be awful! As Major Jarvis said, the poulterer classes them all as old when buying, and then plucks the young ones and flours them up a bit ready for the pot at the price of young birds.—J. D. LANE, *The Woodloes, Warwick.*

KINDNESS OF ANIMALS

SIR,—In a recent broadcast a naturalist told how he had seen elephants protecting, and assisting in various ways, their friends and relatives in distress. B.-P. recorded the same thing. Here is his sketch of such an incident.—A. G. WADE (Major), *Bentley, Hampshire.*

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

SIR,—In a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE I came across J. M. Newton's account entitled *Home or Family*. The following narrative of animal friendships will, no doubt, interest some of your readers.

At our estancia in the Argentine we have a number of dogs and cats of various breeds, and I think the most unusual sight I have ever seen was the inseparable friendship over a period of months of a cairn, a hen, a cat and a frog, who regularly slept together.

The hen was usually the first in the box, followed some hours later by the cat and the dog, who huddled

together for warmth, for the nights in winter are very cold. The last to enter was the frog who would hop round the box until he found a convenient place to leap into. The other three occupants did not appear to be in the slightest bit put out by the disturbance and accepted his company with complete friendliness.

During the following summer another friendship was struck between a sheep dog and a house pigeon. Alfonso, as we called him, would sit on Roy's head and peck out fleas to the very obvious delight of the dog.

I had a further experience with cats. We lived in a log cabin in Northern N.S.W. in the bush. Bordering the cabin some 20 yards away was a creek, which ran into the Namoy River. During the wet weather, when torrential rains fall, the creek would overflow its banks, and although the cabin was built on piles, it was not uncommon for the water to flow through the rooms. Half an hour before the flow of water burst its banks a cat, warned by instinct of the approaching danger, put her litter in a watering can and then got in herself. Some time later she and her family were rescued after floating around among pieces of drift wood.—W. H. DAVISON, *Estancia Las Magnolias, San Eduardo, Provincia de Santa Fé, F.C.C.A., Argentina.*

FISHING AT RANGOON

SIR,—While walking by the Royal Lake at Rangoon, I saw these Indian fishermen plying their trade. Their fishing tackle consisted of three poles forming a triangle with a fine mesh net attached and the mode of fishing was for one to grasp two sides of the triangle near the apex, submerge the net completely, move slowly through the water at the same time passing the base of the triangle over the bottom of the lake. Quite a large number of small, minnow-like fish were caught in this fashion.—G. C. CHASE, (Sgt.), *H.Q. Unit, R.A.F. Base, Rangoon, S.E.A.A.F.*

ROYAL ARMS

SIR,—A letter in a recent issue referred to the use of the royal arms in old houses, and you made the comment that these are commonly to be seen in the decoration of 16th- and 17th-century houses, particularly on chimneypieces and ornamental ceilings.

I enclose a photograph of a fine example of the royal coat of arms, with the date 1670 in plasterwork. This adorns the massive fireplace of the original dining-room at New Hall, Elland, Yorkshire, a 14th-century building, which in all probability was erected by some member of the Savile family, which for centuries has been inseparably associated with Elland. The photograph was taken from the gallery, and the coat of arms is almost perfect, although the dining-room is now in a state of disrepair. In the lower portion of the room is some elaborately carved and panelled wainscot, and over the main entrance is a small room lighted by a beautiful oriel window.—ARNOLD JOWETT, 310, *Hopwood Lane, Halifax, Yorkshire.*

NATURAL HISTORY IN A SICK BAY

SIR,—Life can be interesting in the sick bay of this New South Wales Air Station which was made in the bush. The day before yesterday a rating brought in an Australian black snake which he caught not far away. It was hanging by the head in a noose of thin wire on a short stick. He had caught it that morning by teasing it with one stick until he had it in a position to

jerk up his noose around its neck. Because its bite can kill this seems a courageous deed for such a prize.

The skin, four feet six inches long, is black with a fine orange and brown pattern underneath. The man said he would take off the skin like a stocking, fill it with sand to stretch it, and, finally make it into a purse.

Yesterday, an extremely hot day of dust storm and bush fire, we found a stream of small black ants leading from a window in our room a distance of thirty feet to a basin, where the ants drank from drops on the metal before returning. The stream was in straight, horizontal or vertical lines, by the shortest possible route. Ants returning would always bump into members coming the opposite way before deciding which side to pass. They never strayed more than a quarter of an inch from the way. When water was put by the window through which they came the traffic to the basin would stop until the water had evaporated.

To-day I killed a red-backed spider on the table by my bed. This creature is able to cause severe poisoning with its bite and, if not



INDIAN FISHERMEN AT WORK ON THE ROYAL LAKE, RANGOON

See letter: Fishing at Rangoon

treated, this can kill a man.

All day the trees shrill with the continual sound of crickets or the broken stronger song of the locusts. The noise is often almost deafening. A friend of mine once stopped his truck when he heard it to see if there was something wrong with the engine.—O. LAWRENCE-JONES (Sub.-Lt., R.N.V.R.), *R.N. Air Station, Nowra, New South Wales.*

MONEY SCALES

SIR,—As the present generation is so much accustomed to the use of paper money in place of gold coins, it may be interesting to recall that our forefathers often carried about with them pocket scales for testing the weights of sovereigns and half sovereigns. I have a pair of collapsible scales which I believe were used by my grandfather. That would be about 100 years ago. He told me they were carried about in the pocket and used on business. The balance fits into a case and opens up as the case is opened. At one end is a pan in which the sovereign or half sovereign was placed, the balance being adjusted for either by a simple process of turning over a hinged piece of brass on the beam. A sliding scale shows pence short of weight. The whole thing is beautifully neat and carefully made.—A. R. HALLETT, *Sturminster Newton, Dorset.*

"THE LANGUAGE OF SPORT"

SIR,—A reprint of my book *The Language of Sport* is in preparation, and I am anxious to make it as comprehensive and accurate as possible. As many of your readers may know, the book I should be grateful if you would allow me to say that any suggestions they may care to make will be gratefully received. They should be sent to me c/o COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10 Tavistock Street, London, W.C.2.—C. E. HARE (Major).



THE ARMS OF CHARLES II IN PLASTERWORK AT NEW HALL, ELLAND (1670)

See letter: Royal Arms

*Beautiful
Bags..*



**from BEARD'S
of Cheltenham**

These Shoulder and Handbags combine Fine Sealskin with Scarlet, Blue, or Nigger Brown Leather, and are lined with Natural Kid. Zip fastener.

£9. 5. 0.

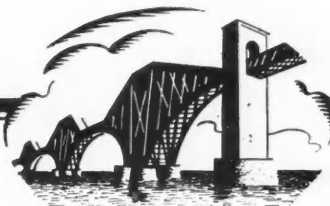
Combination of Sealskin and Pigskin.
£11. 10. 0.

Post free in United Kingdom



R. F. BEARD LTD.,

The Promenade Jewellers
CHELTEMHAM



A STANDARD POLICY

STRENGTH

STABILITY

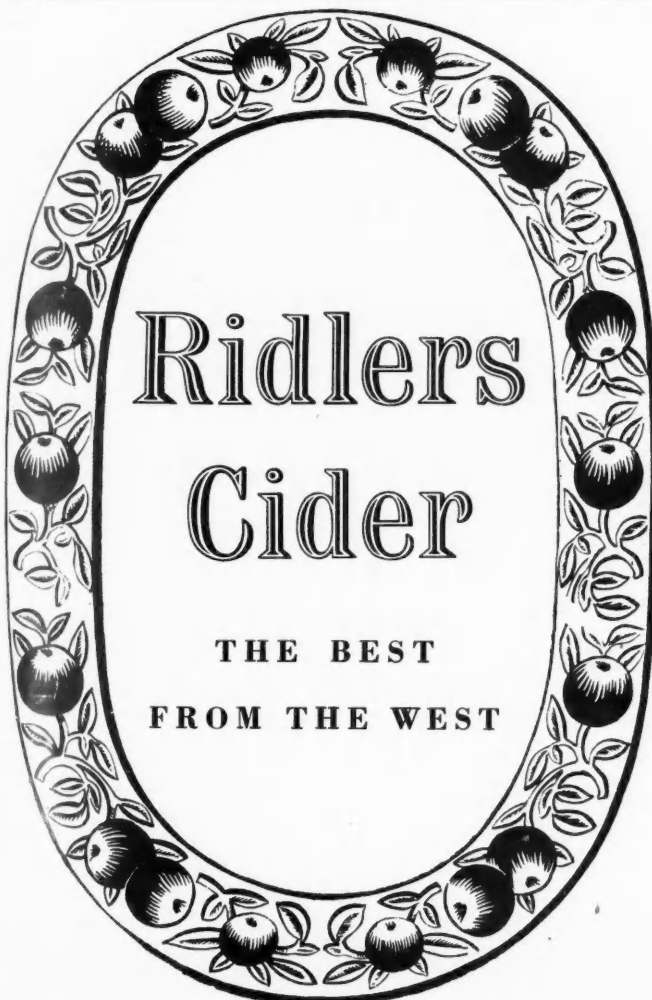
SECURITY

Established 1825 Assets exceed £40,000,000

The

**STANDARD LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE: 3 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
LONDON: 3, ABCHURCH YARD, CANNON STREET, E.C.4.
15a, PALL MALL, S.W.1.



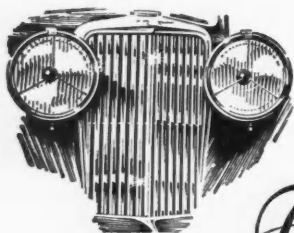
**EXPERIENCE
COUNTS!**

**THAT IS WHY YOU
CAN RELY ON**

*Carr's of
Carlisle*
Manufacturers of Biscuits

ESTABLISHED 1831

**STILL THE LEADERS
FOR QUALITY**



Jaguar

THE FINEST CAR OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD

1½ litre Saloon £535. Purchase Tax £149·7·3
(Special Equipment Model £570. P.T. £159·1·8)

2½ litre Saloon £695. Purchase Tax £193·16·1

3½ litre Saloon £775. Purchase Tax £216·0·7

★ Every Jaguar is a full 5-seater de luxe car of high performance. Many detailed improvements have been incorporated and each model is still the finest value obtainable.

JAGUAR CARS LIMITED, COVENTRY (Previously S.S. Cars Limited)

Many discerning motorists have now
decided to wait for



the completely new 2½ litre 6-cylinder

LAGONDA

The first completely modern high quality car available to the public in the medium price range. Maximum speed of over 90 m.p.h. Average petrol consumption over 20 m.p.g. Independent suspension front and rear. Available as 4-door Saloon, 4-seater Drop-head Coupé or Chassis only.



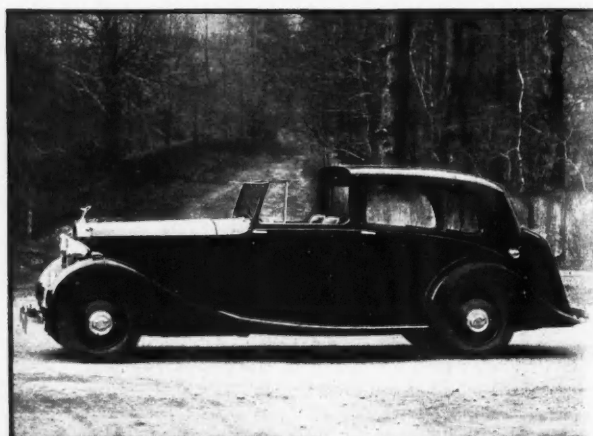
LAGONDA LIMITED, STAINES, ENGLAND

Before the issue of Ministry permits ended so many permit holders had specified a Rover car that all Rover models were booked for some time ahead. The Rover Company is doing its utmost to overtake this demand without modifying its high standards of materials and workmanship.

ROVER

One of Britain's Fine Cars

The Rover Company Ltd.,
Solihull, Birmingham; and Devonshire House, London.



HOOPER

THEIR MAJESTIES' COACHBUILDERS

For more than a century it has been the gracious pleasure of successive British sovereigns to commission Coachwork by the firm of Hooper. A wide range of Rolls-Royce, Daimler, Bentley and other makes, in normal times, will be on view in our famous St. James's Street Showrooms. In the meantime we can offer a fine selection of pre-war cars for immediate delivery.



BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.M. THE KING
COACHBUILDERS AND
MOTOR BODY BUILDERS

Hooper & Co.(Coachbuilders) Ltd., 54, St. James's St., S.W.1. Tel.: Regent 3242

NIGHT WATCHMAN

By T. W. TALLENTS



SELF-HELP is a generally accepted principle in our neighbourhood. It takes the form of helping yourself to other people's chickens, wherever and wherever opportunity offers. When half a dozen hens disappear in the night, there is scant sympathy to be had from other poultry keepers, for they have almost certainly suffered a similar, or worse loss.

To compete with this state of affairs many and various ruses have been tried—and most found wanting. One old lady even takes her hens to bed with her each night, lodging them in a comb-damaged room opposite her own. Large fierce dogs are generally advocated as poultry wardens, but the food situation does not easily admit of yet another guest without a ration card. Lately there has been a vogue for guinea fowls, on reports that they give vent to loud cries on the approach of marauders. After investing in the third lot of laying pullets within nine months (the first two lots had gone without leaving so much as a feather) I decided to investigate the possibilities of guinea-fowl as night watchmen.

I rang up the wife of a local farmer. She sang the birds' praises but was unable to supply any. She explained that her own were so wild that on the approach of a human they took to the trees. This, I thought, was promising. A pair of birds, roosting in high trees near the hen-run, and occasionally swooping down to snatch

a morsel from the beak of a startled hen, sounded like the answer to our dilemma. I visualised them flapping from tree to tree above the heads of the thieves—shrieking heralds of their approach. I did not know much about guinea-fowls, then.

The local dealer maintained that, with geese on the ground and guinea-fowl in the air, one's domestic poultry were as safe as in the Bank of England. He took my telephone number and promised to see what he could do when next he went to market. Three weeks later there arrived a cryptic note which said: "Lost Tel. No. Got G. Fowl. Cost £1." I set out in the car to bring the bird home.

"You better let me 'andle it," said the dealer. "Very tricky things. 'Ave to 'ave special wire at the market or some mug lets 'em go." He transferred the bird with elaborate care to a crate. I took it home and transferred it with equal care into a larger crate inside the hen run. With food and water the guinea-fowl settled down to a 36-hour acclimatisation period. After that, the dealer had said, it should be safe to let him go.

I had expected that, when finally released, the bird would rocket up to the nearest tree. That would be the critical moment, I told the family, and the one in which he would decide whether to stay with us or not. When the door of the crate was opened the guinea-fowl spent at least half an hour deciding whether to come out at all. Then he made his way over to the pullets and, it seemed, nervously introduced himself.

True, he made an excursion of some twenty yards outside the pen on that first day, having cleared the wire in good style. But his inability to make his way back again hardly seemed compatible with his role as Lord of the Air. For some two hours he paced up and down outside the pen like an expectant father, apparently baffled by the wire over which he had originally flown. Finally, as the business was clearly getting on the pullets' nerves, as well as my own, I was forced to admit him through the gate.

When I opened the hen house the next morning there was no sign of him. High in the

surrounding chestnuts, I imagined, he was watching every move on the ground below. It was, something of a shock when, after the last pullet had left the house, he filed out quietly after it having spent a comfortable night alongside his charges.

The opinion of the family, hastily re-orientated, was that this might prove a blessing, as he would undoubtedly be on the spot to give warning of an approach by robbers. On the other hand, if the thieves used some sort of gas to silence the chickens, he would presumably keel over with the rest of them. Further, during the limited period of our acquaintance, the guinea-fowl had produced only a noise similar to that of a cricket, and very little louder. If muffled inside the coop, it was held, this small cry might be inaudible to sleepers in the house.

We therefore decided to make a test to settle the second point at least. One evening, well after dark, a companion and I stealthily approached the hen house. We unlocked and quietly opened the door. As soon as the torch was switched on, I told myself, there would be a wild beating of wings, accompanied by strident warning cries. My companion lit the torch.

In its light the guinea-fowl, comfortably ensconced between two pullets, blinked and shifted his feet slightly before settling down again. We held a consultation. As the bird had proved his incompetence inside the house, we felt that he might as well prove his mettle outside, there and then. He proved, however, an elusive customer, and put up a spirited, though still silent, fight before he was finally evacuated. Once outside he took to his wings immediately, and disappeared into the gloom. Inspection of the neighbouring trees yielded no trace of him.

Next morning he was back again, showing no ill humour at his rough handling of the previous night. He is still at work, fulfilling a function known only to himself and, no doubt, closes his eyes at night with the same sense of satisfaction in duty well done as the pullets beside him. Whether upbringing or temperament is responsible for his incompetence, we do not know. His eminent edibility strikes us forcibly when the butcher has not been kind. But there is something appealing in his modest figure like that of an old, bent gentleman in a grey frock-coat, and it seems likely that he will continue to provide the pullets with a courtly, if inarticulate, escort.

THE STORY OF A BOGGED RHINOCEROS

By U. TRAPPE

I AM prompted to write this account of a bogged rhinoceros after reading in *COUNTRY LIFE* for May 25, 1945, the story of the bogged elephant. A friend who was staying with me for the week-end at my farm, Momella on the eastern slopes of Mount Meru in Tanganyika Territory, came home from a walk on the Sunday morning and told me that he had discovered a rhino stuck fast in the mud near one of the lakes, of which there are several on the farm. I called my *mnyampara* (headman) and 25 labourers and, with bush-knives, hoes, and a length of rope, we all set out for the lake, which is surrounded by a broad belt of swamp.

We found a full-grown animal, with fairly good horns, in the position shown in the photographs. The back was level with the surrounding reeds and floating vegetation. The head rested on the reeds and pointed towards the lake. The thirsty animal had probably gone to the water to drink.

We had first of all to turn it round. In the beginning it grunted and tried to use its horns, but it was so trapped that it could move very little. Naturally the natives were afraid, but they soon got used to it. The rhino also calmed down very soon. It even took grass out of my hand. Our rescue work was hampered because the men frequently sank to their knees in the mud and rotting vegetation.

At the last we succeeded in turning the rhino round, cutting the grass and roots with bush-knives and using ropes and poles. The men got hold of the animal's ears and tail. We then worked our way slowly towards firm ground, digging a canal and pulling and pushing the huge animal. It took us three hours in all and we were very careful when the rhino set

foot on terra firma. But nothing happened. To all appearances the beast, though exhausted, was quite healthy, but very hungry. It started feeding greedily on grass and bushes, taking no notice of us. It was a female and in an advanced state of pregnancy. Judging from its bad condition the poor animal had evidently been bogged for days.

I revisited the lake the next morning and, to my great regret and disappointment, found the animal dead where we had left it feeding. I presume that, having had no food for days, it overfed, and that this, in a pregnant animal, was the cause of death. In our rescue work we had been very careful and there was no question of the beast having been injured. I have seen rhino swimming in a lake, but never before had I seen a bogged rhino, alive or dead.



THE POOR ANIMAL HAD EVIDENTLY BEEN BOGGED FOR DAYS

*For
Individuality*



ALVIS

THE FOURTEEN Four-light Saloon ex-works £698
ALVIS LTD., COVENTRY Purchase Tax £194-12-9

The New WOLSELEY 'TEN'

**The advantages of a big car —
in small compass**

Price £370.0.0
Plus £103.10.7 Purchase Tax
**Ask your Dealer
for full details**



N
HITFIELD
PRODUCT

WOLSELEY MOTORS LTD - WARD END - BIRMINGHAM

NEW BOOKS

LADY D'ABERNON'S DIARIES

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

SOME extracts from diaries kept by the Viscountess D'Abernon are published under the title *Red Cross and Berlin Embassy: 1915-1926* (John Murray, 10s. 6d.). It is an instructive volume. One sees from it that things do not change so much or so quickly as some would suppose, and from this observation one may draw, according to temperament, comfort or despair. Here you have a world not much different from the world which surrounds us. You find war criminals on trial, financial wizards rushing round the world, the future of the Ruhr in dispute, and a condition of things which the author

D'Abernon does not think will be seriously diminished. She met Lord Curzon in Paris when she went there at the ending of the war, and looked upon him with a mingling of amusement and disapproval. "I find George Curzon's manner much changed since his return from India. He has become rather disconcertingly consequential, and, what is more surprising, he often appears to be mistaken (though very convinced) in the estimates he forms of men and affairs."

Of the Germans, whom she knew so intimately throughout the years when Lord D'Abernon was our Ambassador in Berlin, she formed some definite

RED CROSS AND BERLIN EMBASSY: 1915-1926.

By Viscountess D'Abernon
(John Murray, 10s. 6d.)

A PULLET ON THE MIDDEN. By Rachel Knappett
(Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.)

summarises thus: "On every side are signs of disintegration and political upheaval, and it is not possible to feel at all confident that a millenium is in store. . . . Some day everything may be revealed in its true perspective, but to-day the war appears as a cataclysm marked by very few redeeming features. At first many died for an ideal, later because of the necessity of 'sticking it.' The next turn of the wheel will usher in Realists, Financiers and adventurers who will devise new and probably quite fallacious remedies and expedients."

A PROPHECY

This was written in Paris immediately after the signing of the Armistice. How wise and far-seeing it was! But it is not the only instance of a mature power to assess the direction of men and events. For example, there is this entry made so long ago as 1921: "Ages ago I made a wager at long odds with 'Hotspur' Lord Percy . . . that Winston Churchill . . . would one day be Prime Minister. His star suffers frequent and semi-total eclipse, but I think it will rise at length supreme. He is one of those rare people who seem to gather fresh strength from every reverse. In spite of certain shortcomings, his personality is attractive and winning. He has amazing talent, spirit and vitality, is full of expedients for every situation, and although he has sometimes shown a lack of judgment, he is endowed with rare gifts of imagination and vision. On the human side he is kindly and good-natured, so long as people do not stand directly in his path. A gift for painting and sensitiveness to beauty, not only in nature but in women, are qualities which serve him well, more especially as they are coupled with a sense of humour that is witty and mischievous but never malignant or mean."

I think one may trust the judgment of a person who, so long ago, was able to arrive at an estimate so just; and thus those of whom Lady

impressions, too. She found a complete lack of frankness. "Even in connection with mere trifles there is dissembling or concealment. It is more often a suppression of the truth than a direct lie. This indifference to truth pervades all classes. I met it again and again, not only amongst dependents but amongst educated people, and even amongst those who occupy influential positions." "Prussian feelings and standards of behaviour are certainly a dark forest to the uninitiated." She speaks of a German minister "of Jewish origin, and proportionately cosmopolitan. This is very unlike other Germans who always seem to belong to some stratum that advanced Western civilisation has barely touched—much less penetrated." In a final summing-up, written in 1922, she speaks of the Germans as "a people that Europe will always have to reckon with, even though to-day they are cowed and subdued, their warlike propensities camouflaged but not for a moment extinguished."

HITLER APPEARS

She does not appear to have perceived the quarter whence the new upsurge would come. She was in Germany from 1920 to 1926. The diary contains only one reference to Hitler, and it is clear that she did not realise that the few words she wrote were the drum-tap introducing a new theme of fate. She speaks of disturbances in Munich in 1923: "The chief agitator and organiser, a man of low origin, Adolf Hitler, appears to have gained the open support of General Ludendorff. . . . D'Abernon thinks the Putsch will collapse, and that it will have no repercussions here—indeed, this evening he told me that both Ludendorff and Hitler have been not only arrested but imprisoned and that the insurrection is at an end."

The book is full of glimpses of interesting people. There is Paul Bourget, the French novelist, who has to be "artfully and continually

deflected from dwelling upon the charms, intellectual gifts and generally outstanding merits of the British aristocracy. Only persons whose names are inscribed in the peerage have any interest for him. Remembering his plebeian origin, no less than his great literary talent, this peculiarity is astonishing and tends to become indescribably monotonous and boring." There is Lloyd George agreeing that "the widespread discontent with Parliamentary methods and delays was more than justified. He said: 'Parliament is a mill which grinds slowly and painfully, and even at the end turns out such a little corn.'"

CRUEL HAPPENING

We are given an account of Lady D'Abernon's work for the Red Cross on both the French and the Italian fronts. On the French front she worked with a hospital unit organised by a Mademoiselle Saint-Paul, and it was there that she witnessed a cruel happening. Among the wounded Frenchmen in a tent was one German, "stiffly conscious though paralysed and dying from a serious injury to the spine. He had managed to procure from one of the *infirmiers* a few miserable chrysanthemums to give Mademoiselle Saint-Paul as a thank offering, when she should pass through the tent to take leave of the men. She came very late, but found time to pause a few minutes at a *poilu* seated next to his own. As she turned to leave, he lifted his head and tried to say a few words in broken French and held out his poor little bunch of flowers. Mademoiselle Saint-Paul passed icily, stonily on. She would not touch the flowers, she would not even look at him."

Well, that is one way of looking at things. The other is Whitman's: "For my enemy is dead, a man divine as myself is dead."

I look where he lies white-faced and still in the coffin—I draw near,
Bend down and touch lightly with
my lips the white face in the coffin.
We shall yet see which is the better way.

NOVELIST'S EYE

Lady D'Abernon's work in the last war brought her into contact with horror in its starkest form; Miss Rachel Knappett's work in this one took her no farther afield than the comparative rusticity of a farm in South-west Lancashire. Most girls, I imagine, would have found it a dull enough place, but Miss Knappett found the work redeemed by an unusual quality which she happened to possess. It is this quality which makes her record *A Pullet on the Midden* (Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.) exceptional among the many books I have come across written by young women on their war experiences. It is the quality of seeing both character and incident with the lively creative eye of a novelist.

This is not a novel, but it would be surprising if its author did not sooner or later give us some readable fiction. All she sees and does is so living under her regard. She can make the job of receiving a consignment of seed potatoes seem romantic; their storing, cutting up, planting and digging out of the ground are all processes in an enthralling story.

Potatoes played a large part in the economy of this Lancashire farm, but, as Miss Knappett records it, the unending routine becomes one with the unending processes of nature itself. "As the planting proceeds slowly someone will be seen staring intent at the first drill of earlies.

We go to investigate. Across the crusted surface of the drill is a crack; further along is another crack; in a day or two all the drills are showing cracks. Then little green leaves push their determined way into the sunlight and a week or two later it is weeding time again."

On potatoes, on hay, on the care of a shippin, Miss Knappett writes with knowledge and joy; and her appreciation of her fellow labourers is no less joyful and acute than her understanding of tools and animals. Every person here stands up out of the pages with a sharp, clear individuality. Barney the Irishman is an especial delight, at once a creature of the Celtic twilight and a credible human being who can be almost felt.

BACK TO ADAM

"The boss," so unfarmerlike in appearance—"tall, lean, alarmingly active and wearing, of all things, pince-nez"—is another first-rate piece of observation and record. It was the boss who posed a question that has left me baffled. "He came into the loft one day and the discussion going on reminded him of a point which had always puzzled him. He fixed a potato on end and we all watched him breathlessly.

"Now," he said, 'that's you.'

"He fixed two more potatoes behind the first and went on: 'That's your father and that's your mother.'

"He put four more behind the two. 'That's your grandmothers and grandfathers, and so it goes on, getting more and more folk behind you. Now,' he demanded, 'how the hell do you get back to Adam and Eve?'"

A good book this for its love of men and beasts, its acceptance of the joyful necessity of labour, its delight in the mere day-to-day business of living in wind and weather.

FUNGI FOR THE TABLE

TO those interested in fungi, whether botanically or from a culinary point of view, *Edible and Poisonous Fungi* (Bulletin No. 33 of the Ministry of Agriculture; publishers, the Stationery Office, 3s. 6d.) will be welcome. It is a completely revised edition of a work originally published in 1910. There is a foreword by the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, a good and explicit introduction to the study of the larger fungi, also methods of preparation for the table, and twenty-seven excellent illustrations in colour by Miss G. M. Wakefield, an expert mycologist who is also responsible for revision of the text.

CHILDREN'S STORIES

THE best-loved children's books were a matter of such poignant interest to most of us in our young days that their spell never quite fades away, and many of us must have wished to know something more of Andrew Lang, or Mrs. Molesworth, or George MacDonald than is found in the average book of reference. It was a happy idea of Mr. Roger Lancelyn Green's to write *Tellers of Tales* (Edward Ward, Leicester, 8s. 6d.). He begins with Catherine Sinclair, known to so very few of us, though the name of her most famous book, *Holiday Hours*, still rings in elderly ears. She seems to have initiated the present type of children's story: as Mr. Green says, hers was "The first real story of happy child life and the first real bit of nonsense literature." The last author with whom Mr. Green deals is Mr. Patrick Chalmers, which means that the book covers a little under a century of authors of tales for children. Naturally, with so many to deal with, the book is not exhaustive, but very pleasant, readable and sympathetic.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND "Silver Lady" Café

PROVIDES HOT TEA and FOOD
to hungry and homeless MEN & WOMEN



Please help by sending a gift of money and, if possible,
articles of discarded clothing to—

Miss Betty Baxter

The "Silver Lady" Fund

6 TUDOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LEGACIES WILL BE WELCOME

N.B.—We do NOT employ collectors



Faces need

Foundation too!

Even the most beautifully cut frock is going to look off-the-peg unless your foundation is right. And the same principle applies to make-up.

That's why Skin Deep is a favourite foundation with women who want to keep that handbox look all day.

Skin Deep goes on smoothly and easily and holds your make-up matt for hours, yet it never makes your skin feel taut. That's because Skin Deep is a really rich cream; it serves the double function of holding make-up and keeping the skin flexible.

ATKINSONS
Skin Deep
BEAUTY CREAM

AS A NIGHT CREAM—
Skin Deep sinks into the skin
and nourishes while you sleep

5/10 (including tax)

J. & E. ATKINSON LTD., 24 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1
ASD 13-54-133



*Whatever the job—
farm the Fordson way;
it pays!*



FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED, DAGENHAM

FOOD SHORTAGE!

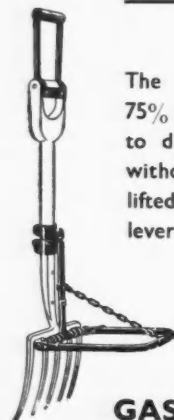
*"Dig for Victory" was
the wartime slogan and
NOW it is just as vital
for "Dig for Peace."*

WE SELL THE
ATTACHMENTS
ONLY, TO FIX ON
YOUR SPADE OR
FORK.



"Hello! old man—going to it?"
"No, coming from it—I use an

Easi-digger!



The EASI-DIGGER is invaluable, for it cuts out 75% of the hard work of digging and enables you to dig twice as much in the same time . . . and without sweat and backache. Each spit of soil is lifted for you. It is the scientific combination of lever and spring that does the work.

PRICE FOR THE ATTACHMENTS

27/-

carriage paid, Cash with order, or send for illustrated leaflet.

GASCOIGNE & KINGSTON LTD.

(Dept 4E) ENFIELD WORKS, EVERCREECH,
SOMERSET TELEPHONE: EVERCREECH 9

FARMING NOTES

TRAINING THE NEW VETS

At long last the Ministry of Agriculture has reached agreement with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and the veterinary profession on the extension of educational facilities. Several of the Universities are to be brought in and they will be authorised to confer degrees entitling the holders to registration with the R.C.V.S. as veterinary surgeons. The Council of the R.C.V.S. has been reconstituted and will be responsible for supervising the teaching facilities and examinations. This agreement is on the lines recommended by Dr. Thomas Loveday's Committee on veterinary education. A lot of money will have to be spent to provide new buildings and to meet the annual cost of the new facilities. The Government have promised to provide substantially increased financial assistance, and it is hoped that the R.C.V.S. and the Universities will start straightaway to make their plans for expansion. It is unfortunately a fact that a number of likely young men coming out of the Services have been deterred from the veterinary profession because they have been told that there is no chance of their getting a place for two years at one of the present training centres. Through the war years the Government wisely allowed lads with a good education to start veterinary training. So there are a number of students training in veterinary science, but they are far too few to recruit fully the strength which the profession will need.

Home-killed Meat

MR. A. P. McDOUGALL asked the Farmers' Club last week if in this country can produce meat on a reasonably economic level. He thinks we can. Grass is the best and by far the cheapest product for conversion into animal food for mankind, and our English soil and climate can grow some of the best grass in the world. Our modern leafy strains can double, if not treble, the potential value of our pastures. Mr. McDougall believes that we can depend on our pastures to produce economically our fat cattle and sheep. It is questionable even with young stock if yarding is of any great advantage. Certainly the winter fattening of cattle is expensive. But how would concentration on grass fattening, resulting in heavy supplies of home-killed meat in the summer and autumn, suit the market's demand for level supplies? Mr. McDougall suggested that a few cold-storage plants will look after all our surplus fatstock and through them there can be a perfect system of equalised distribution. He recalled that in October and November, 1918, the Ministry of Food was facing a glut of home-fed stock. In England they were turned back on to farms. It was a wet autumn and this caused a lot of trouble. In Scotland, where Mr. McDougall was in charge, the Ministry accepted the cattle and froze all the surplus meat. Not one pound was wasted and it was available in perfect condition for distribution the following year. If this course were taken there need be no further gluts and we should have the advantage of a guaranteed market for whatever stock were presented at that period of the year when production is at its least expensive. The drain on winter food would be lessened and the bullock and the sheep might again become economic assets.

Incentives for P.O.W.s

THERE are 140,000 German and Italian prisoners-of-war working on the land in this country. How

many of them are doing a full day's work? This is a question worth thorough consideration now because we are likely to have to rely on P.O.W.s for this season and next to help get the maximum food production the country needs. There is too little incentive now to give a full day's work; although the farmer pays the full agricultural wage the prisoner receives only 6d. or 1s. a day pocket money. He cannot send any of this home and there is little he can buy in the camp canteen. Without in any way pampering the prisoners it should be possible to give them an incentive to work hard. The best results are obtained when the men work regularly on the same farm, but some camp commandants seem to think it best to switch the gangs round continually; so farmers are frequently wasting time in teaching the job to different men. It is important, too, that the prisoners should keep the same hours as the farm staff so that a team job, such as threshing, is not held up. These are some of the points that Conservative Agricultural M.P.s have put to the Secretary for War, who looks after the prisoner-of-war camps.

Late Frosts

WE do not yet know all we need to know about protecting orchards against April and May frosts when the blossom is in flower. Under ideal conditions heaters can keep the orchard temperature a few degrees above that of the surrounding air, but they are useless when air currents carry the heater air away. The full benefit of orchard heaters is got only in a sheltered frost hole and here the temperature may sometimes fall so low that even heaters will not keep it up enough to save the blossom in a severe frost. Happily we get late frosts that do real damage only about one year in three. Some varieties of fruit are much more resistant to frost than others. The Worcester Pearmain apple survives when the Bramley is wiped out. Conference pear carries a crop when no other pear does. Of the plums Czar and Pershore are much harder at blossom time than Victoria. Some apples flower later than others; particularly late ones are Crawley Beauty, Royal Jubilee and Edward VII. They will come through an April frost because they are not usually in full blossom. It is worth considering, too, that a frost pocket can sometimes be broken by removing part of a wall or a thick hedge, so enabling the cold air to drain away.

Farm Wages

GOOD Friday and Easter Monday should be holidays with pay for farm-workers, and any employment on those days should be treated as overtime. This is the strong recommendation of the Agricultural Wages Board. Legally the Order they are making does not take effect until after Easter, but the Board are anxious that there should be uniformity throughout England and Wales about these holidays. In some counties, my own for one, both these days have for several years been treated as paid holidays in addition, of course, to the annual week's holiday. Other decisions of the Board cover an increase to 50s. a week in the women's wage, a reduction all round in working hours to 48 a week and overtime rates increased to time and a quarter on week-days and time and a half at week-ends. The 48-hour week will no doubt be worked out differently in the counties.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF FLATS

SIDELIGHTS on the cost of the erection of London blocks of flats are occasionally given by the sale of the ground rents and sometimes in connection with mortgage transactions. It is interesting to note that Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley valued the enormous block known as Dolphin Square, Grosvenor Road, in 1938, at £1,350,000. The balance sheet, as in March, 1945, put the value of the leasehold, including fixtures, furnishings, and so forth, at £1,385,445. Dolphin Square, one of the largest blocks of flats in London, comprises 1,216 flats surrounding gardens of 3½ acres. The ground rent, for 99 years from 1935, is £20,250 a year. The premises were completed shortly before the outbreak of war. The property is estimated to be worth appreciably more now than it was when it was erected.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, LTD.

THE conversion of Devonshire House, Ltd., from a private company established in 1925, into a public company has just been arranged. The erection of Devonshire House was completed in 1926, and the building on the site of the historic London seat of the Dukes of Devonshire covers about three-quarters of an acre, fronting on Piccadilly and consisting of an island site in Berkeley Street, Stratton Street and Mayfair Place. Odeon Theatres Ltd., have taken a full repairing lease of the property for 99 years from December 31 last, at £50,000 a year until January, 1950, and thenceforward at £80,000 a year. The lettings of accommodation in Devonshire House yield over £29,000 a year. The balance sheet at March 31, 1945, mentioned the freehold land at cost as £450,000, and the buildings (including air-raid shelter) at £628,665. According to a report dated March 19 this year, jointly by Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden and Messrs. Goddard & Smith, the property is valued by them as a freehold at £1,358,000.

ANOTHER ESTATE FOR HORTICULTURAL RESEARCH

BAYFORDBURY, near Hertford, the mansion for long the repository of the portraits of the Kit Cat Club, was lately offered by Messrs. Wilson & Co., and sold by them with a large acreage to the John Innes Horticultural Institution for adaptation to the work of the purchasing body. Now the sale of another estate for horticultural research is announced, namely, the late Sir Felix Schuster's Fernhurst property, in the vicinity of Haslemere. The buyers, Plant Protection, Ltd. (on whose behalf Imperial Chemical Industries conduct experiments in the chemical warfare against field and garden pests), intend to equip the property with a complete installation of everything needed for research, and part of the land will be utilised for the demonstration of commercial market gardens and general horticultural cultivation. The property formerly known as Verdley Place was sold by Messrs. Cubitt and West, Haslemere office, acting for the vendors.

A NOTABLE SCOTTISH SALE

ABERLOUR, the well-known residential and sporting estate, in Banffshire, has been sold for a price which, it is understood, was about £95,000. It has long been associated with the name of the proprietor of a great Scottish daily paper. Probably the most prized feature of Aberlour is the salmon fishing in the Spey. The house is commodious and comfortable,

and the scenery ranks among the most beautiful of that part of Scotland.

A GOLFER'S HOME

MR. HENRY COTTON, whose agents are Messrs. John D. Wood & Co., has sold Shangri-la, his house on the outer ridge of Ashridge Park, in the parish of Berkhamsted. It stands in 6 acres, mainly natural woodlands and bracken, and the gardens contain 70 young and flourishing fruit trees. The agents describe Shangri-la as "probably the most beautifully equipped house in this much favoured district, exquisitely fitted in every way, regardless of cost."

POST-WAR STATE OF COMMON LANDS

CERTAIN extensive open spaces in and around London were requisitioned during the war and used as gun stations. Within the last twelve months these have been vacated, and the gun platforms and other structures have been cleared away. At a distance the open spaces are apparently in much the same condition as they originally were, but a closer examination shows them to be heavily littered with blocks of concrete, fragments of barbed wire and other debris, as well as covered with weeds and grass that have grown riotously for four or five years. Time works wonders in concealing such things, but if some of the open spaces are ever again to be of any use to the public, much must be done.

A correspondent, writing particularly of North London suburbs, says: "There is only one thing to do with this tract of 100 acres of what was until 1940 a verdant smooth hillside, and that is to cart away the fragments of concrete, then plough and harrow the land and completely re-sow it with grass. If the work had been done when the American troops were here, it would have been finished in a week and the cost would have been trifling. As it is, one can only conclude that the plea of lack of labour and machinery will be raised and a permanent loss of amenity and enjoyment will be suffered. If this sort of thing can happen in London within the 4-mile radius it makes anyone wonder what the outlook for de-requisitioned ground may be in rural localities. When a house or other premises are de-requisitioned the authorities are supposed to reinstate them or provide the owners with funds for that purpose. Surely the restoration to a usable state of many acres of public open spaces is an equally important obligation. What was formerly a well-drained slope has become in large part a quagmire." The condition in which land is being left as a result of defensive operations cannot fail to be prejudicial to the enjoyment and value of neighbouring property.

WORCESTERSHIRE FARM PRICES

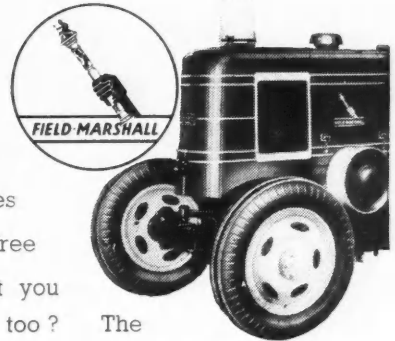
At the auction held at Worcester by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, of the Pensax Court Estate of 725 acres, and the Witley Court Park Estate of 481 acres, 13 of the 25 lots offered were sold for a total of £24,925. Among the principal lots disposed of were Pensax Home Farm, £2,500; Upper Hollin Farm, £7,650; 139 acres of agricultural land with keeper's lodge and deer barn, £4,050; 154 acres of land and buildings, £3,000; 90 acres and a pool, £2,650; Warford Pool and land, £1,050; and Beechwood Cottage, £800. These properties are at Great Witley, 12 miles from Worcester, and were offered on the instructions of Mr. F. H. Kendrick.

ARBITER.

Why a
single cylinder
2-stroke
diesel?

Why? Because it means unbeatable engine simplicity. Because it means an engine with 3 prime moving

parts only; an engine without valves, valve-springs, plugs and carburettor. It means minimum wear and minimum maintenance charges to you. It means trouble-free Tractor efficiency. But you want ample power too? The



Field-Marshall single cylinder engine, with a 6½" bore and a 9" stroke, supplies plenty of power. Watch it pull a 4-furrow plough!

The
Field-Marshall
gives the
answer

MARSHALL SONS & CO. LTD.
Gainsborough, Lincs.

HEREFORD CATTLE

THE PREMIER BEEF BREED
OF THE WORLD

TOP
GRADE



TOP
WEIGHT

TYPE MARK YOUR CALVES
USE A HEREFORD BULL

Show and Sale of Pedigree Hereford Females,
15th April; Bulls, 16th April, 1946, at Hereford

Apply Secretary:
THE HEREFORD HERD BOOK SOCIETY
3, OFFA STREET, HEREFORD

NEAT ABOUT THE HEAD

1 Dark green straw helmet and shaded feathers. Pissot and Pavy

2 Coarse straw sailor reminiscent of early bicycling days. Clarida

3 Crochet wool, soot black with ear flaps. Pissot and Pavy



PHOTOGRAPHS:
ANTHONY BUCKLEY

THERE is no rule about hats this spring: they fluctuate from immense picture hats to mere haloes of flowers. Though in the hand the sailors look much like the old sailors, ninety per cent of them are made to be worn right on the back of the head, where they appear to be kept on mysteriously by will-power. Actually, there is usually a small bandeau hidden away somewhere which is pinned on to an upswept coiffure, and, for the women who cling to the downward coiffure, an elastic. Many of the peaked straw bonnets are designed to fit right on over a topknot and look smart only when the hair is scooped right up on top and hidden away

in their crowns. Flowered haloes in straw, moiré, satin, or entirely in flowers are for the young girls who like to wear their hair down. For the older women who keep to a roll curled up or down, there are small hats with round crowns and round, upturned brims, like a little boy's sailor, which rest on the roll and are most becoming. Lilies-of-the-valley or field flowers are laid in the brim with the heads showing over. Crownless wide-brimmed felts and straws fit on the back of the head with a bandeau, as immense haloes, are designed for wearing with beach frocks and sunsuits, also with prints. Helmets of felt, feather pads or straw are very chic worn tilted backwards with town suits; so are the pillboxes and pork-pies of straw and the toques, which, along with the cartwheels, are the types that it is permissible to wear tilted forward.

Pissot and Pavy are showing crochet wool helmets for the early spring, splendid to pack, smartest when they are soot black. Some are drawn up to a peak with a cockscorn of wool; others have ear flaps designed for a downward, somewhat unruly, head of hair, which they cover up successfully. We have photographed one of their prettiest helmets, a crochet straw bordered with emerald feather pads which frame the face. They also make helmets entirely of feather pads all in tones of one colour, cream running through the yellow tones to a nutbrown, etc. At the other end of the scale, they show immense mushroom hats in black horsehair lace with deep crowns, worn well back. Strassner also shows one of these transparent, very becoming black hats with a bright plaid ribbon round the crown. This is worn well to the back of the head in the new way with the brim almost resting on the shoulders at the back.

Bonnets rank high in popularity, all kinds of bonnets, baby bonnets in satin and straw with a rosebud or two pinned in front or a fluffy tuft of feathers, straw bonnets like a nurse's with an immense rose on the forehead, or bonnets that hide all the hair and are pulled on right to the nape of the neck. Small bonnets with round tiered crowns are worn well to the back of the head with a colossal feather springing out, as Otto Lucas shows them, or resting right on top in felt or straw, as Erik makes them, with one deep curve dovetailing into another.

Flowers decorate nearly all the hats and bonnets, sprays from the herbaceous border are laid against the crowns of wide-brimmed "Ascot" hats, field flowers nod on smaller coarse straw sailors and in front of toques that are tiered like a pagoda. Pussy bows in plaid or fringed hand-painted nylon tie round the smallish sailors, which have straight brims and flowerpot crowns and are worn right on the back with the bow at the back and the ends streaming behind. Bretons are often lined with a contrast, and have neat grosgrain ribbons round their shallow crowns. They also are worn right on the back; so are the big pancake berets in felt

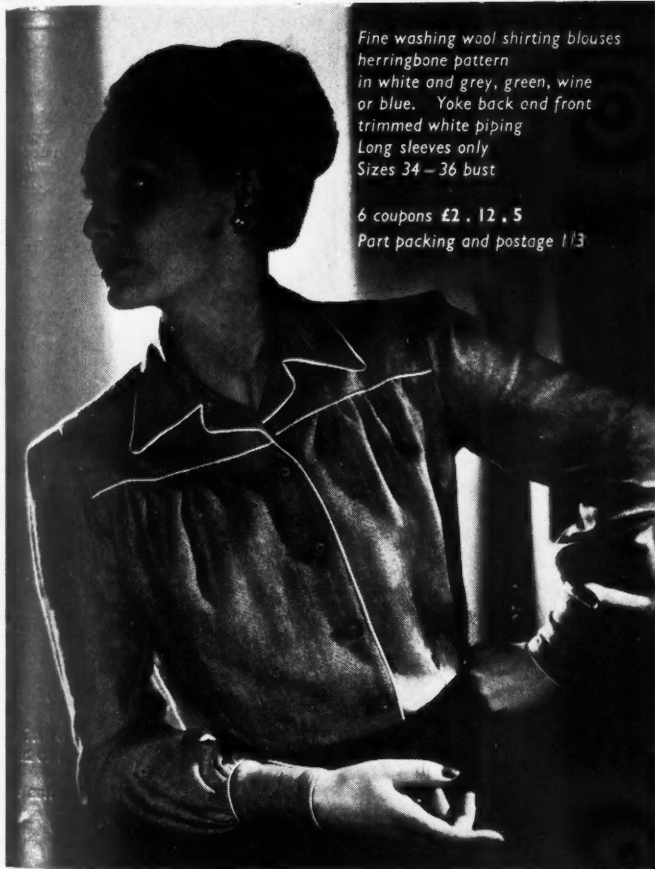
Peter French

Blouses & Skirts



in
Royal Seal
Materials

FRENCH SPORTSWEAR LTD (Wholesale), 29, BRUTON ST., LONDON, W.1.



Fine washing wool shirting blouses
herringbone pattern
in white and grey, green, wine
or blue. Yoke back and front
trimmed white piping
Long sleeves only
Sizes 34—36 bust

6 coupons £2.12.5
Part packing and postage 1/3

Walpoles

famous for linens since 1766

Bond St., corner of Oxford St. and at 175-176 Sloane St. S.W.1



Fresh, crisp linen-type rayon is used for
this youthful Summer Suit . . . in lovely
shades of gold, green or duck-egg blue.
Hip sizes : 38:40:41.

Suit Salon.

(10 coupons) £15.17.3

Harvey Nichols
of Knightsbridge

Harvey Nichols & Co. Ltd., Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.

SLOane 3440

that all the milliners have designed for the first spring days. These are as big as dinner plates, dented and scalloped, sometimes piped with white piqué or grosgrain, fixed on to a skullcap or a shaped headband that holds them on. Hartnell trims his ribbon caps with headlights of flowers matching his floral printed frocks, shows wide-brimmed cavalier felts which turn back from the face with a pheasant's feather laid round the curve of the brim.

THE hair is changing its shape. While the majority of smart women still wear their hair swept right up on top where it is smoothly knotted, braided or looped, the hair is also often kept considerably shorter, rolled right up from the ears and forehead into a bang, the crown of the head is left smooth and the back hair cut short and curled into a V shape with the point of the V resting on the neckline. This is a very easy style and is rapidly gaining in popularity in consequence.

Various pretty new blues were seen at the big spring showing of Utility fashions at Selfridges, mostly for summer dresses. There was a muted eggshell blue which we have not seen for some considerable time, a pale hare-bell blue which Dorville make up into a frock with semi-circular pockets faced with cherry. An aquamarine blue with a lot of grey in it made one of the prettiest of the crêpe afternoon frocks; a vivid bluebell and white printed crêpe with graceful cap sleeves was a much-applauded summer frock. The yellows still made all the running for the coats—from mustard, lime, maize, to the creamy tones, ivory and off-white. Colours, generally, were not quite so bright as last year, and practically no black was shown except for a town coat and suit. The Jaeger cardigan Utility tweed suits in striped tweeds in mixed neutrals were charming, shown with spick and span, collarless white blouses. Brenner showed three linen suits, one in a pale hepatica blue, another in a golden brown for the country and the third in navy. Many of the tailored dresses had the three-quarter sleeves which are specially useful in town, as it makes them slightly more formal than the elbow length; skirts had lots of gores in front. Leathercraft have designed specially long gloves



Aage Thaarup's toque with a brim, in taupe felt

PHOTOGRAPH: MACQUEEN

for these frocks, white doeskin, hand-stitched in black or white.

Summer and beach dresses are much more exuberant in outline with the lifting of the austerity regulations. There is a Moyse shell printed all over with beach tent and awnings in dazzling mixed colours which makes up into pleated knee-length shorts and a brief bodice that leaves the skin bare above the top of the shorts for a band about three inches deep. This bodice has elbow sleeves and is cut to a low square neckline, and the outfit is charming for a young girl. For the beach, London also shows trousers that are a cross between shorts and socks, ending mid-way between the knee and the ankle. They give this a long-sleeved shirt top—light sleeves, light collar, and the top matches the trousers. This outfit is made all in one, is splendid for sailing and it is especially smart when it has stone-coloured sleeves with brighter than navy trousers and jerkin. Dungarees, only six coupons, are lovely in a deep crimson or an apple green. Shorts for the beach with apron tops are only three coupons and made in all the bright pastels and also in white or navy. At Harvey Nichols there is a charming outfit of shorts and shirt in one, with a skirt that buttons over down one side. Simpsons show thick wool knitted knee-length coats that hang straight from the shoulder over two-

piece bathing suits in wool jersey or flowered cotton. Beach dresses composed of striped or flowered skirts and tops that leave the midriff bare are brilliant in colour. Swim suits in the gaudy batik Manchester cottons woven for the West Africans are gauged with Lastex yarn so that they can be fitted to any figure and the material is specially treated to stand up to the water. Cardigans for the beach are hand-knitted in thick wool in broad fancy ribs, waistlength, white or navy. P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



COCAINE, morphine, digitalis, strychnine and many other potent poisons . . . all death-dealing drugs yet, in proper dosage, invaluable for the relief of suffering, are locked away in the pharmacy's Poison Cupboard. Only a registered chemist is entitled to keep the key. His is the responsibility of safeguarding society in this and other ways from the abuse of these drugs—a responsibility that his record of public service well justifies. All of us rely on the chemist, and his advice is always sound.

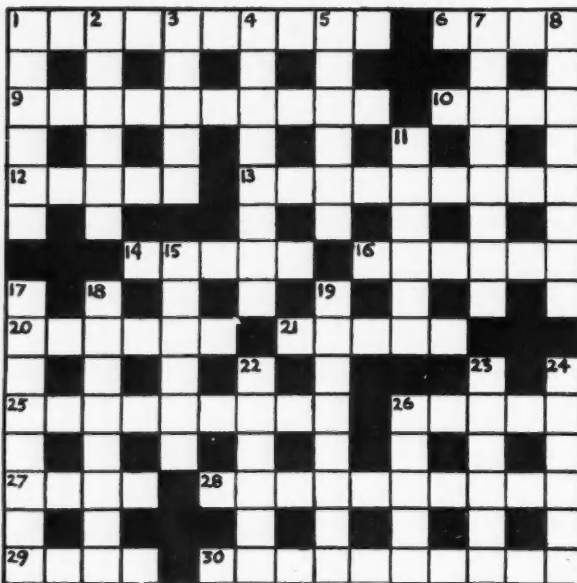
Ask his opinion of

Euthymol
TOOTH PASTE

CROSSWORD No. 846

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 846, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Wednesday, April 17, 1946.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)
Address

SOLUTION TO NO. 845. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of April 5, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Below the belt; 8, Holdall; 9, Relined; 11, Nitrate; 12, Heifers; 13, Endue; 14, Collie dog; 16, Safety-pin; 19, Serge; 21, Otranto; 23, Anaemia; 24, Maidens; 25, Trivial; 26, Whitethroats. DOWN.—1, Belated; 2, Leakage; 3, Walker cup; 4, Harsh; 5, Bellini; 6, Linseed; 7, Thunderstorm; 10, Disagreeable; 15, Lancaster; 17, Furnish; 18, Tangent; 19, Stamina; 20, Remains; 22, Onset.

ACROSS

1. Hardy's Weatherbury (10)
6. Even kings give way to them (4)
9. Elephant worship? (5, 5)
10. "Ill fares the land, to hastening—a prey,"
"When wealth accumulates, and men decay."
—Goldsmith (4)
12. The sailmaker's, not the crossword-setter's
kind (5)
13. A true perm (anagr.) (9)
- 14 and 16. Pronounced twang? Not in France
(5, 6)
- 20 and 21. The City's lions? (6, 5)
25. I get a note (anagr.) (9)
26. "Cruel children, crying babies
"All grow up as—and gabies."—R. L.
Stevenson (5)
27. The chameleon stone (4)
28. Generous (10)
29. Flower of the cartographer's art (4)
30. Sounds a cordial kind of flower (10)

DOWN

1. Stone which ends by being frozen (6)
2. The girl that got into Adam's eleven (5)
3. These are beautiful when they are good (5)
4. They often sound flourishing (8)
5. Description of the spider's night lodging? (6)
7. Double the plain (8)
8. If one does, one usually keeps them under
observation (8)
11. What Salome did (6)
15. Small holdings (6)
17. The noise of a Highland gathering? (8)
18. They require an exchange of letters (8)
19. Which is? The gourmand or the gourmet? (8)
22. The storm trooper in giving it seems to have
taken a harp (6)
23. "—cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too
light"—Shakespeare (6)
24. A good state to be in (6)
26. Profits I sang for (5)

The winner of Crossword No. 844 is

Mrs. Cary Batten,
St. Rafael,
Shepton Beauchamp,
Seavington,
Somerset.

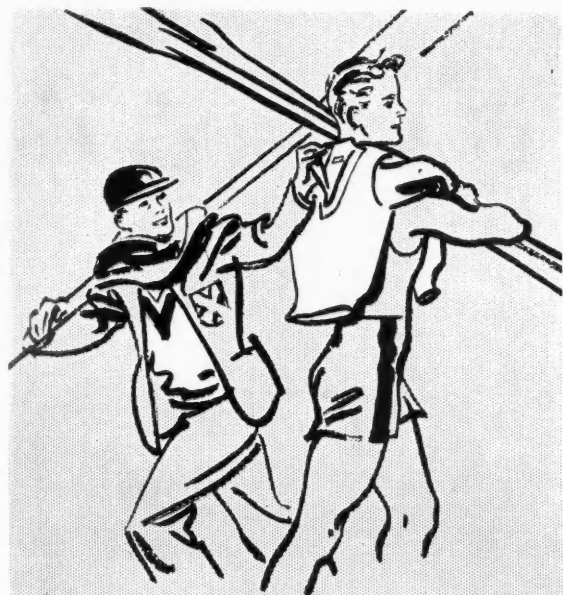


★ *Ann had to search both near and far
To get that prize—a new Braemar.
And if at first you search in vain,
Do just as she did—try again.*

'Braemar' Utility cardigans and jerseys are in classical design and six lovely colours. Everyone's after this 'utility with a difference.' So don't be down-hearted if you have to wait for your Braemar, and please don't write to the makers for it. Braemar knitwear can be bought only from retailers who regularly stock it.



Innes, Henderson & Co. Ltd.
Hawick • Scotland



Always look for the name

MORLEY



Jenners PRESENT, FOR SPRING WEAR,
A SMARTLY TAILORED LIGHT WEIGHT
WOOL JUMPER SUIT WITH
FRINGED EPAULETTES TO DECORATE THE
SHOULDERS. IN BLACK ONLY.

PRICE £12 . 1 6d.

10 COUPONS.

JENNERS
PRINCES STREET EDINBURGH
LIMITED



THE OTHER SIDE

Colour photographs by J. C. A. Redhead, F.R.P.S., A.I.B.F.



PLAYERS' WORKTIME. Back in the engineering drawing office, the artiste resumes her normal role. Here she is seen helping to produce meticulously accurate drawings which will be turned into blue-prints for the making of photographic equipment.

WORKERS' PLAYTIME. This scene, photographed in natural colour on 'Kodachrome' Film, shows two of a cast of 60 Kodak Players in a recent production of 'The Gondoliers' which was seen by fellow workers and friends numbering 2,300. In addition to their own fully equipped theatre, Kodak workers have club rooms, billiard rooms, a refreshment bar and many other amenities at the Social Centre.

OF THE KODAK PICTURE

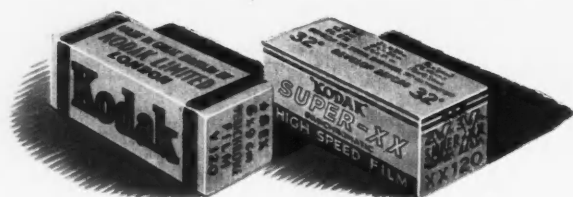
Behind the picture of busy technical efficiency which has impressed so many visitors to Kodak's 51-acre factory at Harrow, there is another side—equally well organised. It is the lighter side, the leisure side . . . the provision of facilities to ensure happy off-duty hours for the men and women who make Kodak products what they are.

Among the many thousands of Kodak workers, hobbies range from ball-room dancing to beekeeping . . . from model engineering to horticulture. Kodak's Recreation Society seeks to cater for them all.

The Kodak organisation takes pride in the welfare of its workers, no less than in the excellence of the products they make.

To-day these Kodak products are largely reserved for the specialised needs of reconstruction and for export . . . working to speed Britain's prosperity.

Kodak workers look forward to the day when they may turn again to the making of films and cameras in plenty for you.



'KODAK' FILM – still serving Britain

KODAK LIMITED, KODAK HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2